The WEEKLY Post.

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THE FAVORITE CHILD.

BY MRS. S. M. B. PIATT.

Which of five snowdrops would the moon
Think whitest, if the moon could see?
Which of five rosebuds flushed with June
Were reddest to the mother-tree?
Which of five birds, that play one tune
On their soft-shining throats, may be
Chief singer? Who will answer me?

Would not the moon know, if around
One snowdrop any shadow lay?—
Would not the rose-tree, if the ground
Should let one blossom droop a day?
Does not the one bird take a sound
Into the cloud, when caught away,
Finer than all the sounds that stay?

Oh, little, quiet boy of mine,
Whose yellow head lies languid here—
Poor yellow head, its restless shine
Brightened the butterflies last year!—
Whose pretty hands may intertwine
With paler hands unseen but near:
You are my favorite now, I fear!

FLIRTS AND FLIRTATIONS.

[London Society.]

"But I am afraid she is a great flirt." "Yes; but not half as bad as he is." These two remarks I could not help overhearing the other day in the "Row," and a very strong desire came over me to politely accost the authors—two nice-looking, gentlemanly persons—and ask them if they would kindly favor me with a definition of the word "Flirt." I do not believe that there is any word in the English language which has a less distinct meaning, and conveys such different impressions to different minds. You sit next to a lively and amusing young lady at dinner, and find that her conversational powers, if not vastly intellectual, are at all events quick, and, in a certain sense, clever; and as there is a considerable freshness and some amount of originality in her remarks, you talk to her the whole of dinner-time, and are not unwilling to renew the conversation when you meet in the drawing-room afterwards. After your fair young friend, to whom, perhaps, you are principally indebted for having spent a very pleasant evening, has been carried home by her mamma, you casually remark to your hostess, "How very agreeable Miss Dash is." Whereupon madam rejoins, "Oh! yes, she is very vivacious, but I fear she is a sad flirt." "Anything but sad," you said to yourself; "but how, *flirt*? In what way does that undefinable word apply to charming Miss Dash?" You recollect that at a ball, two or three nights ago, you were introduced to Miss Blank and your friend who introduced you warned you previously that she was "an awful flirt, you know." Well, you find that Miss Blank had a way of leaning very heavily on your arm, looking up dreamily into your eyes before she answered the most commonplace remark, and holding your hand with an almost masculine grasp when waltzing; or, should you be the sharer of her toils through the Lancers, you discovered that she had a habit of greeting you with a smile and a shake of the hand whenever you met her in the last figure of that mazy dance. Her conversational powers, you soon became aware, were limited. She appeared to think it to be her meek duty to hang upon your words with a fascinating gaze—if I may use such an expression—and to look as if she invested every trifling remark you made with a sublime dignity far beyond the occasion. True, she never seemed in a hurry to be taken back to her chaperone, and possessed wonderful faculties for imbibing tea and lounging in a quiet corner till her next partner discovered her; and, if she was not engaged for the next dance, she evidently expected you to "sit it out" with her. But her behavior has not assisted you towards the information you thirst for as to the meaning of the term "flirt:" for, as far as you can divine her character, proverbially gallant as you are, you cannot resist the impression that in Miss Blank's case flirt is only another word for bore; and flirt is certainly the prettier expression of the two. On another occasion say at a picnic or in a grand stand—you find yourself next to Mrs. Threestars, who is apparently eight and twenty, or thereabouts, and who has, to your knowledge, four or five charming children (supposing, of course, that you allow that children ever can be charming) and whose lively rattle and graceful manners compel you to confess as you dress for dinner that you have really passed a much more pleasant day than you had anticipated. In the course of dinner, while you are silently wishing that Mrs. Threestars were sitting beside you instead of the inane beauty or dull old dowager to whom the exigencies of "going down to dinner" have allotted you, you hear the name of the lady you are thinking of mentioned. Somebody—some kind soul who never would say an unkind word, except from a sheer sense of duty—instantly remarks: "Oh, yes! she is very nice, but I am afraid she is a dreadful flirt." Again that incomprehensible word. It seems to be like the rain, which falls upon the just and the unjust. The notion of Mrs. Threestars and Miss Blank being joined in the same category. What can it all mean? You turn to the dowager by your side, and say:

"Do you know Mrs. Threestars, Mrs. Propper?

Mrs. Propper (fanning herself)—I am acquainted with her, yes.

You—I have met her. She seems to me to be very entertaining.

Mrs. Propper—I believe she is a great favorite with gentlemen.

You—Not with ladies?

Mrs. Propper—Well, you see, there are certain men whom you would call disparagingly ladies' men; and so I suppose there are ladies who are—who are—

You (savagely determining not to help her out)—Who are what?

Mrs. Propper—Don't you understand?

Well—more at home in man's society than in women's.

You—Ah! And is that the meaning of the word flirt, which I heard just now applied to our friend Mrs. Threestars?

Mrs. Popper—Perhaps it is.

You—Then we men ought to feel deeply indebted to flirts and highly honored by their preference. I sincerely hope that you are a flirt, Mrs. Propper.

You say this with an innocent look and a genial laugh, and Mrs. Propper, so far from regarding you as an impudent young man, is evidently much pleased with you; begins to talk to you volubly, having hitherto somewhat disregarded you; and you are quite satisfied that, as far as you understand the word, Mrs. Propper is quite as worthy the name of flirt as Mrs. Threestars, or Miss Blank herself. So you go on, endeavoring by an exhaustive process of experimental inquiries to find out the differentia of the species flirt.

It may be said that the only person who has ever succeeded in accurately describing a flirt is Mr. Tennyson in his poem "Lady Clara Vere de vere." But then she was a flirt of a truly portentous type; her pastime was put an end to by the coarse suicide of an excellent youth, and she laid herself open to being called a very bad name by the youth's mother. But then it must be remembered that Lady Clare Vere de Vere was a great heiress; and it is quite possible that "young Laurence" cut his throat quite as much out of disappointment at not becoming lord and master of the "halls and towers" as at being met with "a vacant stare;" and therefore we are not quite satisfied that it was the flirtation alone that induced the misguided youth to put an end to what, under more favorable circumstances, might have been a useful career. And so the moral of the tale is lost in obscurity, or at least is doubtful. For if "young Laurence," after all, as is quite possible, only sought Lady Clara for her wealth, we cannot but feel that the "simple yeoman," who took upon himself to rebuke her ladyship so scornfully, indulged in undeserved invective. Besides, might not this same "simple yeoman" have been somewhat conceited, or at least hasty, in presuming that Lady Clara was endeavoring to get up a flirtation with him! Even the Poet Laureate has not succeeded in clearing away the nebulosity that surrounds the nature of the flirt.

Dr. Johnson defines a flirt "a pert hussy," and very likely this is the definition which would be selected by Mrs. Propper, and middle-aged ladies of her way of thinking, as correctly describing young ladies whose conduct they choose to qualify as "forward," and who in the result have the advantage over the Misses Propper in the matter of matrimonial alliances. But men generally have a very different notion of a flirt, and frequently the girl who is called a flirt in the smoking-room would never be suspected of any such propensities by matronly gossips at five o'clock tea. No, the laughing, lively, talkative and perhaps somewhat boisterous girl, whose animal spirits and innocent beliefs and delights stir the bile of dowagers whose youth has gone forever, and possibly pinch themselves for not having enjoyed it more while it was theirs to enjoy, are never regarded by the males as "dangerous characters." It is only the very, very young man who does not know when girlish spirits are natural and when they are forced, and who cannot distinguish between the allurements of the experienced siren and the natural fascinations of the light-hearted vestal—between Venus and Diana. The fatal flirt, who alone is to be dreaded, does not attempt to assume the artlessness of blossoming girlhood. On the contrary, she assumes the experience of a tried woman who knows something of the sins and sorrows of life. How much or how little she knows she carefully veils in sighs and mournful looks. Vanity she possesses in an inordinate degree, but she hides it scrupulously beneath an appearance of astonishment when her victim first gives her to understand that he likes her better than her sisters. What is there about her, she asks with admirably feigned simplicity, that anybody should take such a fancy to her? Oh, no! he must be mistaken; or worse, he is endeavoring to deceive her, and that is not kind. For she has suffered—ah, yes! she has suffered. She has learned, to her cost, that man is dreadfully selfish, and is it possible that any man can be an exception to the general rule? And so, with soft voice and expressive eyes, she adds another fool to her long list. She possesses more worldly wisdom than Lady Clara, and does not fix a vacant stare on the lover she wants to be off as the new one is coming on. She is clever at contriving quarrels, but she is especially careful not to put herself in the wrong. She plays the sad and disappointed *role*, and tears are in her eyes as she gently says, "I think it better for both that we should forget all that has passed; but," she adds tenderly, "let us part friends," she has certainly the wisdom of the serpent, if nature has denied her the innocence of the dove. Her heart is, doubtless, a passionate one, but a very little satisfies it, and she never lets it get the better of her head. She has quite made up her mind to marry comfortably, and she is very careful never to go too far in the experiments she makes. However checkered her ball-room career, she never loses sight of the wedding breakfast and the marriage settlements. The motives of her pre-nuptial conduct are to be found in a restless vanity. Her one great delight is to believe that somebody is in love with her. She is never so happy as when she has reason to think that some man or other is fool enough to prowl about the house where she lives and idiotically stare at a bedroom window which he thinks is hers. To draw men away from other women is her great triumph, and she is in her glory when partners eagerly vie with each other in claiming her for waltz and gallop. She reads and re-reads with swelling pride the warm letters dictated by passion she knows to be hopeless, and her replies would excite the admiration of a veteran diplomatist. Occasionally she catches a tartar—a male flirt as cunning as herself, but her instinct and her tact are quicker and superior, and she rarely falls into the snare that she has laid for others. Eventually she marries well, and makes an excellent wife, though she is apt to look uncommonly keen after her husband. She denounces flirts with an irrepressible energy, and her daughters grow up models of circumspect behavior. How far such a character is to be congratulated on its success, or how far it is to be pitied for its littleness, or condemned for its contemptible selfishness, I have no desire to say.

"But this won't do," I hear some fair reader exclaim. "The fault of flirting does not rest with us alone. Don't gentlemen ever flirt, if you please?"

Ah! Mademoiselle, that is just the one point in which we find it impossible to criticise one another. We can pass our opinions freely upon our friend's horses, his tailor, his social qualities, his style of living, his intellectual capacities, his temper, his income, his debts—and we can praise or blame pretty generally as our inclination or our reason may dictate; but I assure you we are gifted with extreme reticence if any youngster amongst us ventures to remark upon Asterisk's supposed successes among women. Asterisk never mentions such things himself in men's society, or if he does it is with a sigh and respectful stroke of his moustache. Nobody would think of calling him a ladies' man, or chaffing him about any girl he thought fit to dance with several times at the same ball. We have shrewd suspicions that Asterisk's affectionate nature but roving disposition has caused more than one bright eye to grow dim, and more than one heart to palpitate in a disorderly manner; and we have heard stern mammas who were very polite to him when they first knew him—for our friend has considerable expectations—speak sternly of him and call him a dangerous man, and cluck to their chickens to come under their wings when he is abroad in the ball-room. But we never think of calling him a flirt. And if we plainer and less interesting people envy in a certain way his successes, we never feel any malice toward him; for he has a remarkable knack of keeping clear of jealousies, and is scrupulous about poaching on other people's preserves. At least, so we agree in the smoking-room when we talk about him. True, there is one old fogy—let us call him Major Pendennis—who wags his head solemnly when Asterisk is mentioned, and he has said on more than one occasion. "You are very generous, and I like you for it. Asterisk is a doosid pleasant fellow—no mistake about that. But he'll overdo it one of these days. Mark my words, he'll over do it. And we shall all be sorry for it. Hang the rascal! he will have our sympathy when we see him figure as a correspondent in the Divorce Court, instead of compelling our execrations as a fiendish disturber of domestic happiness." Let us hope that the Major's gloomy prophecies will not be fulfilled.

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COURT LIFE IN GERMANY.

A letter from Stuttgardt, of the 4th of May, supplies the following interesting report of fashionable news from the Wurtemberg Court:

A concert was given at the palace on Saturday evening. The Grand Duchess Constantina, with her two sons, was seated near the King. After the music, which was extremely fine, the company walked through the state rooms and took tea. Yesterday evening the royal family and some of the guests at the palace were present at the performance of "Don Juan."

The gala night at the Opera in honor of the Emperor Alexander is fixed for Thursday, when his favorite work, Wagner's "Lohengrin," will be given.

The Grand Duchess Vera, the young betrothed, is the niece of the Queen, and has been brought up from the age of twelve at the Court of Wurtemberg. She is said to possess sterling qualities, and to be very accomplished; she is loved as a princess, because she is good, and as a woman, because she possesses that sympathetic beauty which at once attracts. If she had been a shepherdess a king would have married her; of course, I mean in those Arcadian times when such alliances were common. At the Court, where the produce of the Veuve Cliquot is by no means disliked, the young Princess is described as "blonde as champagne." The bridegroom, Prince Eugene, is a cousin of the King, and has passed through life without being much talked about.

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A CAT-STORY.

The following cat-story is told by a correspondent of Land and Water: "I was calling at the house of a friend, at Bredwardine, in Herefordshire, where I witnessed the most singular behavior of a favorite cat. I must first mention that my friend told me that they had wondered very much, after their five o'clock tea, that the cream left in a small glass jug disappeared, without their being able to find out how. They suspected the cat, but did not know how she could do it, as the mouth of the jug was too small for her to lap it, and there were no marks of spilt milk on the tray. They determined to watch, and one day they discovered the clever manner in which the robbery was accomplished. My friend said she would allow me to see the performance, though it was not a good plan to encourage the cat's theft. She placed a handkerchief on the rug, and put the cream jug on it, and called the cat to the spot, who sat down very leisurely by the side of the jug, and commenced her operations in the most graceful manner imaginable, dipping her paw into the narrow mouth of the cream jug, and licking the cream off. She went on dipping her paw in this manner until the jug was empty, when she set to work to clean her paw and face thoroughly, and was evidently conversant with her genteel method of drinking cream."

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A LADY was standing on one of the wharves in New York recently, bidding adieu to some friends who were about to take passage on a steamer. While standing there, a cask of molasses, which was being hoisted by an elevator above her head, burst, and she was deluged with the sweet but sticky fluid. For the time, she was unanimously admitted to be the sweetest of her sex.

HIS SHARE AND MINE.

The grief of a mother upon the taking away of her child, with something of her self-comforting thereafter, finds expression (and many bereaved mothers will feel it) in this tender poem written by Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt.

He went from me so softly and so soon,
His sweet hands rest at morning and at noon.

The only task God gave them was to hold
A few faint rose-buds—and be white and cold.

His share of flowers he took with him away;
No more will blossom here so fair as they.

His share of thorns he left—and, if they tear
My hands instead of his I do not care.

His sweet eyes were so clear and lovely, but
To look into the world's wild light and shut

Down in the dust they have their share of sleep;
Their share of tears is left for me to weep.

His sweet mouth had its share of kisses—Oh!
What love, what anguish, will he ever know!

Its share of thirst, and murmuring, and moan,
And cries unsatisfied, shal be my own.

He had his share of Summer. Bird and dew
Were here with him—with him they vanished too.

His share of dying leaves, and rains, and frost,
I take, with every dreary thing he lost.

The phantom of the cloud he did not see
Forevermore shall overshadow me.

He, in return, with small, still, snowy feet,
Touched the Dim Path, and made its twilight sweet.

A HUNTER'S PARROT.

A correspondent of the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette sends that paper the following account of a common poll-parrot, which, it is claimed, has not been trained to hunt, but which has learned to take a great delight in the chase. The owner and trainer of this hunting parrot is a boatman, who formerly plied between Little Rock and New Orleans, but who some years since gave up the business of boating and has since led the life of a hunter, living in a small cabin at the junction of Big Mammelle Creek with the Arkansas River. This hunter-hermit, whose name is Nathan Lask, brought with him from New Orleans, on making his last trip to that city, a fine young parrot, to which he soon became more attached than any other thing on earth. Seated upon his shoulders, the parrot attended him in all his walks. To train the bird and talk to it was almost his sole occupation. With the careful training of so loving a master added to its great natural talent for imitating all manner of cries of birds and animals, this bird has become a marvel of cunning, and a great wonder in its way. Taken into the hills bordering Big Mammelle Creek, and the signal being given at intervals, it utters the cry of the turkey so perfectly as to deceive the oldest and most astute gobbler that ever strutted. On being answered by a gobbler, the parrot proceeds to lure him to death in the most fiendishly-coquettish manner imaginable. Seated on his master's shoulders, charily and coyly the parrot replies. Once he has fully attracted the attention of the vain and anxious gobbler, often allowing him to call in a fretful tone twice or thrice before deigning to answer. He then, in a few low and tender notes, lures the proud bird of the forest within range of the hunter's deadly rifle. Seeing the turkey struggling in the agonies of death fills the parrot with the most fiendish delight, to which he gives utterance in a succession of blood-chilling "ha, ha's", in all manner of diabolical tones and keys. Should the hunter miss his aim, however, the parrot ruffles his feathers, croaks and scolds, pulls his master's hair, and long refuses to be pacified. Duck-hunting in Forche and Meto Bayous is, however, the parrot's chief delight. Seated in the bow of his master's boat, snugly ensconced in a patch of tall bulrushes, the parrot bursts forth into such a "quack, quacking," and general duck gabble that there seems to be in the vicinity a whole flock of these birds, all enjoying themselves immensely. Thus are many passing flocks of ducks lured within range of the gun of the hunter. Geese are in the same way called up by this wonderful parrot; also this many other wild fowl, and even deer as the bird imitates the plaintive bleating of a fawn of doe to a nicety. No money would buy the bird, and Nat Lask, seen strolling through the woods gun in hand, and with his almost inseparable companion seated on his left shoulder, seems a second Robinson Crusoe. Although as perfect in his imitations of all manner of birds and animals, the parrot is not a great talker: indeed, his vocabulary is limited to a few words and one or two short phrases. He will sometimes sing out, "Nat, you lubber" and when Dan Lanagan (a brother boatman of Nat's living at the head of Bayou Forche, and almost his only visitor), in his dug-out, is seen paddling in toward the mouth of Big Mammelle Creek, the parrot—whose name, we forgot to say, is Bobby—will shout, "Lanagan; ahoy! Lanagan, a-a-hoy!" The moment Bobby sees his master take down his gun he is in a great flutter. He cocks his head on one side, his great red eyes sparkle with delight, and in a low inquiring tone says: "Turkey? turkey?" "No, Bobby," Nat will perhaps say, "not turkey today." Bobby cocks his head the other way, and softly says, "Quack, quack, quack?" "Yes, Bobby," says Nat, "quack, quack!" Bobby then bursts into a loud "ha, ha, ha!" and cries, "Nat, you lubber, quack, quack, quack!" Then he ha ha's till the whole cabin rings again.

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OLD HICKORY'S PISTOLS.

"D.," who has been writing some interesting reminiscences for the Franklin (Ky.) Patriot, contributes this to the last issue:

I saw some time ago a brace of duelling pistols, in the possession of Thomas Rutherford, of Sumner county, Tennessee. They were steel barrels, fluted within, and highly ornamented with silver.

The history I received of them was as follows:

Many years before the brilliant triumphs of the war had lifted General Jackson high above all competitors into the Presidential chair as the Chief Executive of the nation, it was his custom to have some one to take his place in the dirty street broils which might come up. At the time to which I refer, one Ferguson was the man—a regular knock-down-and-drag-out sort of a fellow, dreaded by all who were ever so unfortunate as to come in contact with him.

An uncle of Colonel Rutherford, by the same name, visited Nashville to sell a fine pair of match horses. Ferguson offered to purchase them on a short credit and to give General Jackson as security. This arrangement was made and the horses were his.

Before Mr. R. left Nashville he learned the character of the man with whom he had traded, was told that if he ever asked for the money or the note which he had received for the horses Furguson would whip him.

It happened that Rutherford was a rough customer—nothing suited him better than a ground scuffle in defence of his rights, and so he was impatient for the day of the coming conflict.

Early on the morning the note fell due Rutherford visited Nashville, saw the same man F., presented his note for payment, telling him at the same time what he had heard of him, and further said to him that, if he didn't pay the money right away, he would thrash him like a dog.

A word and the blow followed. Never was a man more soundly thrashed than Ferguson was on that occasion; in fact, he was supposed to be dead for a time. This aroused the General's sympathies for his man who had received such a cudgeling, and to resent it was his first impulse, but in a fisticuff he would be only a child in R.' hands, and so challenged him to fight a duel next morning, distance ten paces.

Though R. had no experience with firearms, he instantly accepted the challenge.

At the appointed hour all parties were at the place of rendezvous. All preliminaries made, the distance measured, the positions taken, the words one—two—at this juncture Jackson, was a dead shot, having eyed his antagonist closely, saw there was no flinching in him, but that he was as cool and deliberate as if nothing was occurring, stepped forward and addressed Rutherford: "By the Eternal, sir, I would despise myself to sacrifice such noble material as you are made of. Sir, please accept these pistols from one who ever admires true courage and pluck, such as you have to-day demonstrated and accept them from me as an evidence of my high appreciation of you as a man who dares to defend his rights.

General Jackson paid the money due on Ferguson's note. Ever afterward the Rutherford family have been Jackson's warmest supporters, and none lamented his death more than they. The pistols will be kept in the family forever as priceless souvenirs.

CONCERT COSTUMES.

[Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.]

Quite a flutter or interest was noticed among the fair sex, last week, in regard to the costumes worn by the lady soloists at the Handel and Haydn concerts. Although Miss Edith Wynne has received a large amount of money for her services, at least half that sum must have been paid for the beautiful dresses which she wore. One is of rich white satin, elegantly modeled, and trimmed with lace and fringe. Another, of delicate sea-green silk or satin, trimmed heavily with point. A third, of white silk, was striped with pink satin. With a royal purple silk skirt she wore a white silk over-dress, brocaded with purple, and a beautiful turquoise blue silk was trimmed with pale straw-tinted silk. All her concert dresses are low in the corsage, and the sleeves are short, displaying a lovely neck and beautifully rounded arms. It has been remarked by many that Miss Wynne dresses much more becomingly, and appears to better personal advantage, than during her last trip to America. Miss Annie Louise Cary dresses very independently, as usual. One very peculiar costume worn by her is of white corded silk combined with brown velvet, and trimmed with pink silk on the front of the skirt, and with brown ribbon bows and a deep netted fringe. Another, of light blue silk, was cut low and with short sleeves. One of salmon silk was trimmed with garnet velvet, and was arranged in a series of peculiar folds at the back of the skirt. Mrs. H. M. Smith wore a bright corn colored, silk, low in the corsage, and with short sleeves; a low bertha of white tulle, falls of old lace from the sleeves, and little garlands of red and pink roses upon the skirt and bodice, completed a beautiful costume. Miss Adelaide Phillips appeared in a light salmon silk poplin, trimmed with garnet velvet, and Mrs. Houston West wore black silk, with pink sash and trimmings. At the Saturday matinee Miss Wynne appeared in a peculiar dress of wine color and sage green combined, and Mrs Smith wore a beautiful blue silk, with pink sash and trimmings. In the evening, Mrs. West was dressed in sky-blue silk; and in prominent view in the front balcony Miss Wynne was noticed, in full evening toilette of pink and white silk with flowers of the contrasting colors in her hair. It is said that this lady brought thirty-six elegant costumes with her to this country, of which we have as yet seen a very few.

MORTALITY AMONG RUSSIAN CHILDREN.

In a recent volume of travels "Through Russia," by Mrs. Guthrie, London, a frightful picture of the mortality among the children of the Russian peasants is presented. An official statement affirms that the peasant-women generally marry at sixteen, and the men at eighteen. The average number of children in a family is seventeen, of whom one-half perish in infancy. Neglect and insufficient protection from cold are ascribed as the chief causes of this mortality. As an evidence of the careless nursing peasant-babies receive from their Russian mothers, it is said that many of them are allowed to choke to death by sucking too hard at the saska, a milk-poultice tied up in a bag, and thrust into their mouths to keep them quiet, while they are left to themselves for hours together.

DECORATION DAY.

Come forth with all your beauties May,
And wreath the fairy, sylvan bowers,
With greenest leaves and garlands gay
Of buds and flowers.

Let zephyrs sweet, the air perfume,
And through the branches over-head
Sing dirges sad, o'er every tomb
Where sleep the dead.

Our noble dead, who died to save
The country's flag from treason's stain,
And found a soldier's honored grave
Among the slain.

We hear the cannon's roaring sound,
It cannot break their solemn sleep,
Though once it caused, each heart to bound
And madly leap.

They fought for country, home, and God,
And roused at Freedom's sacred chime
And asked that she would keep our sod
Through every time.

'Twas well their boon was granted; see
Our peaceful shores as they appear
Unmarked save by prosperity
To us so dear.

But still to-day, some aching hearts,
Are weeping by a lonely hearth,
And oft a tear-drop warmly starts
In midst of mirth.

Oh! God as here we kneel, and strew
These lowly tombs with blossoms white,
Give to such ones a solace true
A cheering light.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

Light on cream has the general effect to hasten the growth of ferments. A certain amount increases the color slightly. Very stiff cream should be thinned by adding milk before churning to bring it into proper consistency to be acted on by the churn.

The relative value of whey and skimmed milk for feeding, is as one to two and one-half or three. Its money value varies with the value of other food, but is probably not worth more than fifty cents for a thousand pounds of whey and a dollar and a quarter, or a little more, for skimmed milk.

A new patent on sheep shears has been taken out in England, which embraces the comb principle. The lower blade is toothed like a comb, which gathers up the wool closely, without loss, and also avoids danger of cutting the skin. It answers for either long or short wool. It is claimed that the new implement saves considerable time.

An exchange says that for scours in young lambs, we usually give a tea spoonful of castor oil, and from three to five drops of laudanum. Magnesia or prepared chalk is good. For mild cases in older lambs or sheep, there is nothing better than milk porridge made with fresh milk and wheat flour. Make it as you would if for yourself, and give from half a pint to a pint to each.

George Geddes [illegible] found that he has on his farm, in Central N. Y., a field which from 1799 to 1873 has had no manure except clover grown on it and plowed under, and that wheat, corn, oats barley, meadow and pasture have been regularly taken from the land in five years rotation—the closing crop being winter wheat with which timothy and clover is sowed. The clover has been regularly treated with gympsum for 50 years. He has particularly noticed it of late years and says the land is more fertile now than 23 years ago.

For removing knots from plum trees, take a paint brush, dip it in spirits of turpentine, and thoroughly saturate the knot, being careful not to touch the tree except in the diseased parts. The turpentine kills the excrescence, and the tree puts on healthy branches below it. Burn all branches of diseased trees removed in pruning.

SEX OF EGGS.

Science and experience have sufficiently demonstrated that everything that bears must possess both the male and female qualifications; but perhaps it is not generally known that such is the case with eggs. I have found by experience that it is, and by the following rules: I raise as many pullets among my chickens as I wish to, while my neighbors complain that their chickens are all roosters, and they cannot see why there should be a difference. I will tell you here what I have told them, and for the benefit of those who do not know, that the small, round eggs are female eggs, and the long, slender ones are males. This rule holds good among all kinds of birds. So if you wish to raise pullets, set the small, round eggs; if you wish to raise roosters, set the long slender ones, in this way you will be enabled to raise whichever sex you wish to.—[Ex.

POTATO GROWING.

A Massachusetts farmer writes: To prepare for a crop of potatoes, I turn over in July a piece of green sward, after taking off a crop of hay. Then apply a liberal dressing of barnyard manure, which is worked thoroughly into the soil by a pair of horses and a Share's harrow. After getting it fine, mellow and smooth, sow to Hungarian grass, which yields two or more tons of good fodder per acre. The next spring, after applying about five cords of strong barn cellar manure made from cattle which are liberally fed on good hay and grain, the land is again plowed, cross plowed and harrowed till it is in the very best condition for growing a crop of potatoes, the old sward being now entirely rotten.

CLOVER AS A FERTILIZER.

Many farmers do not seem to see how clover can be regarded as a fertilizer. They think all crops require manure and that all are alike exhaustive.

Now we have often recommended the extensive cultivation of clover, partly on account of its intrinsic value as a forage crop, but especially because, in addition to this, it may be regarded as a means of increasing the fertility and the productive capacity of the soil. It is a curious fact that some plants have the power of assimilating and storing up in their roots, in their leaves and in their stems, a large amount of nitrogen, and if such plants are allowed to remain and decay on the soil in which they grow, they thus gather and retain this most important substance for the use of other plants which follow them, and which may require large amounts of this constituents.

Clover is one of these plants. It possesses this property of storing nitrogen in its roots to a very large extent, and as the roots always remain in the soil, and as the roots amount in extent or weight to two thirds of the stem and leaves, it is easy to see that a good average crop of clover will leave in the soil from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds of nitrogen to the acre, an amount quite sufficient to meet the wants of almost any other crop which may follow it, and which may not possess the power to extract from the soil a sufficient quantity of this material, as wheat, for example.

Clover therefore, should hold a very prominent place in every rotation of crops on the farm, and we ought not to grow weary of cultivating it. It is a regenerator of the soil and digs deep for its supplies of food.—[Mass. Ploughman.

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VARIETIES.

PRINCESS ALICE of England, wife of Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, has given birth to a daughter.

SIXTY sewing machines, imported from Canada, were lately seized in Boston, for alleged infringements of an American patent.

THE Arkansas war correspondent of a Cincinnati paper wrote, "I get as near all the fights as possible, as I find it is the safest place."

A CONVICT in the Massachusetts State Prison has invented a contrivance for closing gates at railroad crossings by the locomotive.

AN unreasonable resident of Rochester refused to pay the gas company's bill for $18, on the trivial quibble that there are no gas burners in his house.

IT is stated that there is a possibility of a marriage being arranged between the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia and the Princess Beatrice of England. The former was born in 1850 and the latter in 1857.

THERE is a woman living in Pencader Hundred, New Castle county, Del., who has been married twenty-four years, and who last week gave birth to her twenty-third child, which makes her record one child per year since her marriage.

DI MURSKA will come back next season with a grand concert company, under the sole management of D. de Vivo, formerly manager of Parepa-Rosa. She intends to make a long tour of concerts in the United States and Canada, commencing in New York September 20.

THE Singhalese have some queer notions. In some respects the women have special rights, for it often happen that a woman marries all the brothers [illegible] was one who had six such husbands, and she had as many children, and each child calls all the six, father.

TOM MARSHALL of Kentucky was the most eloquent man of the old Whig party, not excepting Henry Clay. In a phillipic against Andrew Jackson he closed by saying: He crushed the United States Bank with the heel of his military boot, and retiring to the Hermitage, he cheated the very devil himself by turning Presbyterian."

A YOUNG woman in Walla Walla, Washington Territory, recently married a man against her father's consent, when he had her arrested on the charge of bigamy, alleging that she had a husband named Smith living in Nevada. She got over this little difficulty by swearing that she only lived with Smith as his mistress, and marched off with her husband.

VERMONT liquor dealers have adopted an ingenious method of evading the Prohibitory law. They place their saloons directly on the Canada line, having the back part of the bar with the liquors in the Dominion, while the front and customers' room is in the land of the free and the home of the brave. When a drinker comes in the barkeeper places the decanter and the glasses on that part of the bar which is under the protection of the British lion, and when the imbiber has finished his importation, the liquor is exported to Canada again.

SOME specimens of English laces were shown at the South Kensington Exhibition this year, the thread of which cost £100 per pound. Much of this thread had to be wasted, not being sufficiently perfect. The threads of these and other laces are so attenuated that the slightest motion in the air foils the worker, and even when this is imperceptible, a north wind has the same effect. So gossamer like are some of the filiments that the separate threads are almost undistinguishable to the naked eye unless backed by color.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean: "Our medical and theological brethren will have their little jokes. On Monday the clerk of the Presbytery, while trying to count those who had risen to vote, exclaimed: "Be quiet; brethren. It's hard enough to count still heads when they are so thick;" and in his address before the Homeopathic Medical Society, yesterday, Dr. Foote, while speaking of the Hahnemann system of medicine, said: "Hahnemann's foundations have neither moved nor shaken. Upon it, from year to year, patient toilers are erecting a temple wherein millions of earth's suffering ones have found a blessed rest.' There is a grave humor about this which merits embalming."

ACCORDING to the Courier-Journal, an economical Louisvillian proposes to do without ice this summer. As a substitute he will gather his family about him every day at 12 M and recite the following account of a Spitzbergen winter: "Stones crack with the noise of thunder; in a crowded hut the breath of the occupant will fall in flakes of snow; wine and spirits turn to ice; the snow burns like caustic; if iron touches the skin, it brings the flesh away with it; the soles of your stockings may be burned off your feet before you can feel the slightest warmth from the fire; linen taken out of boiling water instantly stiffens to the consistency of a wooden board, and heated stones will not prevent the sheets of the bed from freezing."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 30, 1874.

The British Telegraph system is a financial failure. A warning to Uncle Sam.

Compare your tax receipts this year with last, and you will see whether there has been a decrease in the taxes or not.

The Gazette will no doubt shed tears over the sad trials of Gov. Moses. He is one of its model patriots and statesmen.

Dr Swing, the Presbyterian divine of Chicago, was not guilty of heresy after all, or at least so the court decided, 45 to 15.

The surest way to determine whether the taxes have been increased or decreased is to compare your receipts this year with last.

The Radical members of Congress will put hayseed in their hair after the 22nd of June. It will be a very essential thing for them to do, moreover.

The system of stealing adopted by the Washington Ring is the same as though you would buy a horse for $400 and pay for two mules at $260 each.

Laborers in New York strike for $2,50 per day of eight hours. Here the wages does not exceed $1,50, yet street improvements are as cheap in that city as in Pittsburgh.

Notwithstanding the fact that Richardson had a vast amount of routine in his office, he don't want Congressmen to root in too deeply among his little short-comings.

Gov. Moses sets a worthy example to his Radical brethren. When they try to arrest him for grand larceny he calls out the militia. Ring thieves generally might profit by the hint.

The Committee of Ways and Means will report a resolution of censure against Richardson, Sawyer and Banfield, which will probably pass. It remains to be seen whether these gentlemen will hold on to office after this.

Beside the statesman-like qualifications of Addition, Division and Silence, the Washington Ring thoroughly understand Multiplication. Fifty thousand yards of paving they make one hundred and five thousand and so on.

Of course, the people of South Carolina are happy. Their Governor robs the County Treasuries and then calls out the militia when the Sheriff tries to arrest him. The Gazette, of course, delights in this energetic way of putting down treason.

The magazines and leading journals of England demand Parliamentary legislation in relation to railroads, with a view to the reduction of the number of accidents, now as frequent and fatal as in this country. High rate of speed seems to be the trouble.

It is said that if General Sherman should be elected President, President Grant would return to his former position as General of the Army. Quite likely. It would please Grant amazingly. But could not some other life office be created for him?

Will any one of the fourteen Conventions of the Republican State of Allegheny have anything to say about the crusaders? We advise these energetic ladies to be on hand during the session of these important assemblages, and obtain a hearing and do a little praying.

Would the two Dromios tell us what they think of their brother Boss Shepherd and the Washington Ring? The Ring papers in Washington used to declare them to be saints, just as the Dromios defend the Pittsburgh Ring, which is quite as corrupt as Boss Shepherd and his jolly crew of highwaymen.

Carpet-baggers are making a rush for New Mexico which is to come in as a new State. Somebody has made a list of living animals in that region and sworn to it as sufficient to float one member of Congress, which of course brings two Senators. Where are the Hipple-Mitchells and Patterson's—New Mexico clamors for them.

Senator Thurman told the whole story about the Civil Rights Bill when he said that he did not believe that one-third of the Senate, if left untrammelled by outside pressure, would vote for the bill. There were 800,000 colored voters in the United States, and their demands had more power in this chamber than the Constitution of the United States itself. If the fate of this measure depended upon its own merits, it would require very little ability to show that it should not pass. He argued at some length as to the constitutional powers of Congress, and said the bill did not propose to deal with States, but it dealt with individuals, so that States could provide punishment to secure civil rights, and the Federal government by this bill could seize the citizen and punish him a second time. In the State of Louisiana, for instance, every offense mentioned in this bill was punishable by State law, yet it was proposed to have a second punishment by the strong arm of the Federal power. The effect would be to break up the common school system, and both white and colored children would go without education.

MORE ABOUT THE TAXES.

The Dispatch of yesterday contains a table of the city valuation, which aggregates $176,000,000, odd, the amount that we have already given, but, as the Dispatch claims this is to be reduced 10 per cent. so as to make the city valuation compare with that of the county Board. For the sake of the argument we will take its figures as correct, and then apply the millage to the valuation by wards and see what the result is. The abatement of 10 per cent. according to the Dispatch, would make the valuation aggregate $155,552,830. From the First ward to the Second Precinct of the 12th inclusive, and excepting the school levy, the millage is city tax 4 mills, fire 1, old City Special 1 mill, Water Works, 1½ mills, county 1 1-2 mills, poor, say 1 1-2 mills as, so far as we are able to learn it, has not been fixed specifically, but will be between one and two, or an aggregate of 10 1-2 mills. This does not include the school levy which varies from 1-4 of a mill to 3-4 in the various wards. In the following calculation however we add the school levy in each ward to show the total millage. The 14th ward excluding the Old City Special and School levy is 9 1-2 mills. In the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth wards excluding the Old City Special and adding the Lawrenceville Special the levy is 10 mills, and in the remaining wards excluding the Old City Special, the levy is 9 1 2-mills.

With this basis, the results are given below. But in addition to the millage as above given there are special taxes in localities, such as for providing for the debts in the old boroughs of the South Side, which we are not able to give. In the following table we give the millage as above, with the school levy in each ward, so far as given, with the average of the school levy in the remaining wards, showing the total millage and taxes by wards, as given by the figures of the Dispatch and Controller Snodgrass:

Wards.	Millage.	Total taxes.
First	11	$ 82,141 76
Second	11	85,151 72
Third	11	159,563 91
Fourth	10½	103,761 49
Fifth	13	35,753 32
Sixth	11½	63,637 64
Seventh	11	33,787 81
Eighth	11	36,611 60
Ninth	12	47,465 73
Tenth	12	30,242 07
Eleventh	12½	48,478 66
Twelfth 1st pr.	12½	50,019 84
Twelfth 2d pr.	12½	38,420 69
Thirteenth	12½	59,496 61
Fourteenth	12	127,536 99
Fifteenth	12	47,588 23
Sixteenth	12½	51,572 52
Seventeenth	12	80,146 73
Eighteenth	11½	50,922 01
Nineteenth	10½	80,305 24
Twentieth	11½	108,965 59
Twenty-first	11½	69,916 74
Twenty-second	11½	105,623 31
Twenty-third	10½	47,997 73
Twenty-fourth	11½	25,468 13
Twenty-fifth	11½	43,957 60
Twenty-sixth	13½	44,802 08
Twenty-seventh	12½	25,239 16
Twenty-eighth	11½	28,134 66
Twenty-ninth	11½	25,610 56
Thirtieth	11½	27,395 77
Thirty-first	11½	10,114 90
Thirty-second	11½	25,551 62
Thirty-third	10½	15,376 33
Thirty-fifth	11½	11,145 55
Thirty-sixth	11½	13,159 79
Thirty-seventh	11½	25,945 00
Total		$1,971,111 54

This makes a total aggregate of $1,971,111 54 or about the estimate we have already given, less the 10 per cent. reduction of valuation, which the Dispatch claims is to be made. The average millage, it will be observed, is approximately what we have given all along as coming from the Controller. It is an easy matter for each taxpayer to calculate what his taxes will be by looking at the aggregate millage in his ward, if he knows the valuation placed upon his property. But in addition to the above enormous aggregate, the Business Tax, is yet to be taken into consideration. Last year it was $201,551, and we are assured that it will be at least one-fifth greater this year, exceeding, perhaps, $250,000. Then in each separate locality the cost of purely local improvements must be added to the general tax.

The Dispatch informs us that there is to be 10 per cent reduction from the $176,000,000 valuation. Is this all the reduction the people of the city are entitled to? It strikes us that we ought to be entitled to a still further deduction, unless it is proposed to tax all the industries of the city out of existence. As the case now stands, it is quite clear that the general taxes will be nearly or quite doubled, compared with 1873. And yet the Dispatch and the Gazette are trying to manipulate figures so as to show a decrease.

MATRIMONIAL AND OTHER ALLIANCES.

The Emperor of Russia having visited his daughter and admonished her mother-in-law the Queen, that hereafter there must be no more slights or snubbing of the only daughter of the Czar; that if her husband did not command the first place, his darling should not be reduced to the second table, it is not at all improbable that President Grant will make an excuse if no reason exists, to pay a visit to the Queen before his term of office expires, to assure Her Majesty, that he is quite as good as the Emperor of Russia, and that if the husband of his Nellie, likewise the only daughter, is not properly received at Court because of the low grade of nobility of her husband, the daughter, not of Mr. Grant, but as the invitation cards to the wedding recited, of the President, he will appeal to the sovereigns of Europe to revise the etiquette of courts and raise a row generally. The daughter of Mr. Grant might be a very ordinary person, but the daughter of the President is quite a different affair. Having approached more nearly the habits and customs of royalty during his official career, he has a right to a larger sympathy of the crowned heads than any of his predecessors, and now following royal example by an alliance of blood with the aristocracy of our ancient foe, he will feel justified in claiming an official as well as a personal standing in that select circle.

WHAT THEY SAY NOW.

Three weeks ago when The Post took up the taxation question and began to give the figures, tending to show that the people's taxes in the city would be doubled, while in the county at large they would come up to or exceed last years figures, there was a terrible hullabaloo among the Ring organs great and small, while some of them charged us with falsehood, and insisted that the taxes would be decreased in about the same proportion that the valuations were increased. But within the last day or two, they have changed their tune, and some of them try to make believe that they have been saying all along that there would be an increase.

Some of them were anxious to conceal the fact of an increase as long as possible, and the two Dromios, the Gazette and Dispatch, published a deceptive table, in which they attempted to create this impression that there was a large decrease in the city taxes, and after their trick was exposed, they declined to admit that they were either intentionally or ignorantly wrong. But with all their attempts to conceal the facts, and their denunciation of The Post for publishing them, they are now forced to admit, though very reluctantly, that we were right and they were wrong. Their recent comments on the subject, are alike instructive, amusing and entertaining. We append them.

(The Chronicle.)

> Thus, while the millage has been reduced nearly one fourth the aggregate amount of taxes to be raised has been nearly, if not altogether, doubled.

(The Commercial.)

> It must be apparent, therefore, that to ascertain the exact amount of tax due upon property in the city, the special and local millage of the ward must be added to the general millage for city and county purposes. In the old city, the aggregate, will be ten and one-half mills. In some of the other districts it will be a little higher, owing to the fact that the special tax is larger.
>
> We have never attempted to disguise the fact that the city taxes this year will be much higher than they were last year. The fact is notorious that we are spending several millions of dollars in water works and other improvements; and while these expenditures go on the public burdens must be increased.

(The Dispatch.)

> It [The Post] still persists in asserting that we have denied its figures on the valuation question. If this be correct, proof surely exists in our files of the past month. Will The Post oblige us with a particle of testimony? The truth is we took no notice of its ravings until Wednesday, when, supposing that they had gone far enough and that the frantic editor by the force of iteration was gradually beginning to accept as facts the coinage of his own active fancy, a healthy restorative was administered.

(The Gazette.)

> The statement of The Post that we represented that both the city and county taxes could be reduced is false. We stated that the city taxes would probably be increased. Also that even the city taxes would not be so high as it claimed. All of which, we are well convinced, will
>
> The Post has had its say, and now the official figures of the city valuation are at hand. In place of $176,000,000 or more, as The Post had it, the valuation will practically be but $155,552,830, or about $20,000,000 in round numbers less than The Post put it. This is the basis of calculation, and when all the items of millage are applied, deductions allowed—among which is a deduction for prompt payment,—we shall see that there is not a semblance of truth in the statements made by The Post. We have put the matter in its plainest form, and so leave it.

We quote the Gazette last because it is so contradictory, and still persists in its original falsehood. In answer to the first paragraph from the Gazette, we refer it to its issue of the 18th of May, where it says: "It will be seen, by referring to these, (a table of figures it publishes) that the taxes, in a majority of the wards, are reduced, as compared with last year." This it published for the avowed purpose of showing that our estimates, showing an alarming increase in the city taxes, were false. Whether there is a "semblance of truth in the statements" we have made, we refer the Gazette to the Chronicle's deductions, the Commercial's statement of the millage and the elaborate table of computations published by us yesterday, based upon the Gazette's own official valuation and the official millage, which is now disputed by no paper in the city except the Gazette.

If the Dispatch editor will have the kindness to turn to his file of the 18th of May, he will find that he was playing the part of the second Dromio by publishing the following:

> Notwithstanding the loud and continued outcry of certain interested parties as to the great increase in taxation for the present year, it may be set down as a matter of fact that the majority of the taxpayers themselves, are not complaining of anything of the kind.

After this follows a table of figures, prepared with the evident intention of deceiving the taxpayers, in which a large pretended reduction in the city taxes was shown, when in point of fact they have been more than doubled. The "loud and continued outcry" to which the Dispatch referred was what had been published in The Post, showing that the Ring had, by its unparalleled extravagance more than doubled the taxes in a single year. From the fact that the Dispatch published its deceptive table in the interest of the Ring, and even yet refuses to correct the false impression created thereby, we have sufficient reasons to believe that it is a Ring organ, otherwise it would not be aiding the Ring to deceive the public.

The Commercial is right when it says it has "never attempted to disguise the fact that the city taxes this year will be much higher than they were last year." The Commercial was too wise to fall into the lime that now sticks to the feet of the Gazette and Dispatch. We speak exactly what we know to be true, when we say that it was the intention of the Ring to keep the discussion of the taxes, and their startling increase, entirely out of the newspapers. The Post is cursed, not because it made false charges as to the increase of taxes—for our charges are fully sustained by the official figures—but because it said anything about the taxes, and when we demonstrated how the taxpayers were to be robbed by the profligate Ring, the two Dromios were set to assail us as wholesale falsifiers, and distract the mind of the public from the real question at issue.

Now that we have demonstrated that our accusers and detractors were falsifiers and engaged in a scheme of deception, we have only one thing to regret, and that is that we cannot compel the Ring to make restitution to the people whom they have so unmercifully victimized, and upon whose shoulders they have placed a tax that must eventually bankrupt them, unless there is an entire change in the municipal government. Bankruptcy or something worse must come to any municipal government, where more than 50 per cent. of the taxes collected are paid out to useless officials, as is the case in the city of Pittsburgh. Having exposed the enormous increase of taxes, our work is only begun. We propose to trace the money and show just how it is wasted and how the people are robbed to enrich a Ring. It may take us some time to overcome the obstacles that will be thrown in our way to prevent the investigation that we propose, but we will arrive at the facts sooner or later. We give the Ring timely warning of our intention, and only ask the people to aid us by their countenance and moral support in a crusade against corruption.

WHAT HE ESCAPED.

The withdrawal of Prof. David Swing from the Presbyterian church, will, we presume, put an end to a further prosecution of the charge of heresy against him. In his recent trial which was commenced on the 20th of May, and concluded last week with his vindication by a vote of 15 for conviction to 45 for acquittal, there were two charges, first for unfaithfulness in maintaining the truths of the Gospel; second, the failure to receive and adopt the confession of faith.

Under the first charge there were twenty-four specifications and under the second there were four. These specifications charge Prof. Swing with heresy upon the grounds of predestination, depravity, salvation, the trinity, the sovereignty of God, the divinity of Christ, eternal damnation, original sin, responsibility for sin, Unitarianism, Sabellianism, Universalism pantheism, humanitarianism, atheism the atonement, supererogation, propriation, justification, evolution, character of Adam, salvation of the heathen, especially Socrates and Penelope, inspiration of the Scriptures, derision of the standards and symbols of the church, infant baptism, special and general providence, the call to the ministry, sacrifices, conversion, faith, good works, the imprecatory psalms, preservearnce of the saints, and total depravity.

This strikes us as being a tolerably comprehensive indictment, and one of which if the Professor was found guilty would make him out rather a bad man—something worse, in fact than a heathen. Having been acquitted of these manifold charges, his opponents declared their intention to carry his case to the highest ecclesiastical tribunal, whereupon Prof. Swing signified his intention to withdraw from the church as he was tired of theological discussions.

Judging from the list and nature of the specifications Prof. Swing must have covered a great deal of ground in his theological researches, since he dealt with the character of Adam, Socrates, Penelope and others, heathen and Christian alike, and apparently believed in the possible salvation of the heathen without the direct interposition of missionaries. We have neither the space nor the inclination to enter into the history of the case, the theological points made by the prosecution and defense, or to draw any deductions therefrom—preferring rather to give only this brief outline of the celebrated Chicago case, and leave it to theologians to settle among themselves, which they no doubt will do, each to his own satisfaction.

THE BATTLE OPENED.

An article in the Commercial of Saturday morning, indicates that the battle between the State and local Rings has opened so far as the twenty-second Congressional District is concerned. Gen. Negley is connected with the local Ring, and Mr. Mackey's pledge to Mr. David Kirk is to be made good. The Commercial is in the interest of Mr. Kirk and it is supposed that Mr. McCarthy is also. At all events, the Commercial gives Gen. Negley a broadside on the salary grab question, which will no doubt bring the General's friends, including the Gazette and the Dispatch, promptly into line.

Speaking of the General's action on the salary grab question, the Columbiad of the Commercial blazes away as follows:

> If the Republicans of the Twenty-second district want to renominate a man who thus flaunts his disloyalty to the party creed, they must do so with their eyes wide open to the facts. For ourselves, we believe in Republican principles; we have hitherto stood firmly by them; and we propose to continue to do so. We esteem its principles as of much more value than men, and we shall adhere to them, even if the party itself goes back on them by nominating one who has been unfaithful to them.

Then the Commercial goes on to quote the Gazette and the Dispatch, which have been putting Negley forward for a renomination, and shows that they have contradicted themselves—that while they have denounced the salary grab and all connected with it on one hand, on the other they demand the nomination of a consistent salary grabber. But what difference will this make with the two Dromios? They will deny their words, as they are in the habit of doing with us when we quote from their files; and go on with the most perfect complacency. In addition to what we have quoted from the Commercial, showing that the State Ring means war to the knife and the knife to the hilt, it winds up by saying:

> Now "unmitigated dishonesty" and "the back-pay steal," are just as worthy of condemnation in 1874 as in 1873. One short year has not changed the nature of the offenses then denounced. The terms are theirs, not ours; but as they were in consonance with our own views, at that time, and frequently since most freely expressed, we do not need to find fault with their plainness. It is for the Republicans of Allegheny county to say if they were in earnest in their support of the National, State and County platforms, in 1872 and 1873, or whether they mean to fling away their consistency. They must choose for themselves, and we leave the matter in their hands.

The "they" referred to by the Commercial are the Gazette and Dispatch, which a year ago were busily engaged in piling up fuel for the cremation of all salary grabbers. But we leave the fight to these papers. It is none of our funeral and we have neither advice nor consolation to tender.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

There have been two futile attempts to call meetings in this city to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers of the Mississippi Valley. The only hope is by individual efforts, and in this connection we have a suggestion to make. Some years ago the starving people of the South appealed to the North for aid. The public, in this city at least, took no steps to answer the appeal, and The Post undertook to raise a contribution. Noble and generous people responded until some $10,000 were placed in our hands to be sent to the sufferers.

There is a great deal of work and responsibility in an undertaking of this kind, and we suggest that some one of our Republican contemporaries undertake the work in this instance. We will freely give them all the aid in our power. We will publish the lists of donations etc., free of charge, instead of charging for them at advertising rates as they did when we were attempting to raise funds for the relief of suffering fellow mortals. Will they try it, and see if they can exceed the $10,000 contribution that was raised largely through our efforts? We shall see.

> The people of Louisiana are terribly afflicted. They suffered the ravages and desolation of war; they suffered the even greater ravages committed in the name of Government by the hordes of adventurers who flocked thither after the War; they have been robbed and plundered by ignorance and crime, until poverty is the general condition of all. In addition to this destruction of the material substance of the people, they have been the victims of alternate visitations from the cholera and yellow fever. Upon a people already so depleted by so many calamities, famine has now laid its fearful hands. Will Chicago see these people, our near neighbors and customers, perish for food without an effort to save them?

The foregoing concludes an eloquent appeal by the Chicago Tribune to the people of that city to send flour and provisions to their countrymen in Louisiana who are perishing for food. It applies likewise to Pittsburgh, which has done nothing as yet, at least in a public capacity toward relieving the distress now so prevalent along the banks of the lower Mississippi.

THE BIRD IN HAND AND THE ONE IN THE BUSH.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

BUTLER, PA., May 20, 1874.

I see that our Congressman, Mr. McJunkin (who represents a part of Allegheny, as well as Butler), is devoting the time that he should, as in duty bound, give to his Congressional duties, to canvasing Butler county for a judical nomination. He hangs on to his Congressional office, and draws the pay, while hunting eagerly after another, and lets the Twenty-third district go unrepresented meanwhile. It is a poor business, at best, canvassing for political nominations to judical offices; but when a man adds to it a neglect of his public duties, it becomes something still more reprehensible. A member of Congress, it seems to me, ought to be above such practices. JONAS.

When the office won't seek the man, what is the man to do, but seek the office? Does Jonas want the judicial position?

The Telegraph makes a point on the Commercial when it draws its attention to its inconsistency in abusing Negley for voting for and pocketing the salary grab and allowing Cameron, who did the same thing, to escape. But it could still make a stronger point by asking the Commercial why it allows the champion grabber Grant, to escape. It was he who lobbied the bill through Congress, made it a law with his official signature and pocketed one hundred thousand dollars extra—twenty times the amount Negley received. Why is it the Telegraph does not cite Grant?

Although the Monongahela House was sold the other day for $200,000 the Committee on appeals insist this is not its cash value, and that it is all nonsense to hold to the old fogy Adam Smith theory that a thing is worth what it will bring, consequently fifty thousand dollars additional were added. The proprietors are now hunting tenants who will make good the additional rent now required.

The only colored people in attendance at Nellie's wedding were those who acted in the capacity of waiters—a gross insult to the colored population of the United States. Why not have the Constitution so amended as to compel Grant to open the White House to citizens of every race and color?

> The onslaught on General Negley is made because of his vote on the Congressional salary question. We never did admire this part of his record.—Telegraph.

Then why admire that part of Grant's record which the Telegraph has defended over and over again? We remember how it charged us with slandering the President when we merely printed the truth in that the President lobbied the bill through Congress, made it a law with his official signature, and pocketed an extra hundred thousand dollars thereby.

Ohio has a Democratic Legislature which concluded its session more than a month ago. An official table of the taxes has been published, showing a reduction in every county, making an aggregate reduction of the State tax of half a million. Here in Pennsylvania, under the beneficence of Radical rule, the taxes have been increased in every county. These facts are significant.

Grant gave Nellie ten thousand dollars and will still have ninety thousand more than has ever been paid to any other President for four years service. It will be remembered that he lobbied the steal bill through Congress, immediately signed it, without which it could not have become a law, and thereby gobbled an extra hundred thousand dollars.

The Frankfort Yeoman gives the following particulars of the late Judge Robertson's early life: "Judge George Robertson was the son of Alexander Robertson and his wife, whose parents emigrated to Virginia from the North of Ireland, about the year 1737. They early emigrated to the wilderness of Kentucky, settling at Gordon's Station, December 24, 1779, where they built "the first fine house in Kentucky." George Robertson, the youngest son of these parents, was born in Garrard county in 1790. After acquiring a good English education, he learned Latin, French and geography, under Joshua Fry. He entered Transylvania in November, 1805, leaving there in 1806, to enter at Princeton, where he would have graduated, but for the failure of friends to furnish expected funds. He then studied for six months with Rev. Samuel Finley, who conducted a classical school at Lancaster, and spent six months more in assisting him in teaching. In the spring of 1808, he commenced the study of law under Hon. Martin D. Hardin, but failing to procure suitable board at Lancaster, he returned and resided with his brother-in-law, Samuel McKee. Here he read law until September, 1809, when Judges Boyle and Wallace of the Court of Appeals, granted him license to practice. In November, 1809, he married Eleanor, daughter of Dr. Bainbridge. They commenced the world very poor; but being patient and prudent, and refusing so go in debt, though they suffered much privation and anxiety, were happy."

Congressman Beck of Kentucky, a Democrat and representing Henry Clay's district, charges home upon Senator Conkling complicity with Sanborn, and in a recent speech states:

> The Custom-house Ring there is supported by the same Administration, of which that Senator is a leading man, and it uses the money thus stolen from merchants in order to carry on the party machinery. I insist that this third section should be struck out of the bill as perpetuating a system which ought not to exist for one moment. The Custom-houses have become dens of corruption, and are kept up on account of their political power to control primary elections, pack conventions, stuff ballot-boxes, and perpetuate frauds such as ought to be impossible in any free country. The Collector of New York has a salary of $6,000; the Naval Officer has $5,000, and the Surveyor has $4,500; and yet during this Administration, the Surveyor has received for his share of penalties, $159,000; the Naval Officer, $162,000; the Collector, $174,000, and the informers $491,000, making a total of $986,000 that has been paid to informers and officials. And why? Was it because there was so much duties withheld from the Government? No! In the Phelps, Dodge case $271,000 was paid when there was only $1,600 due to the Government. The system is kept up so that the money stolen from the merchants can be used for the worst of purposes by the worst of men.

Tennessee seems to be powerfully stirred upon the "mixed school" question. The feeling against any legislation securing that object has been strong enough to turn so old and zealous a friend of the negro as Senator Brownlow against it, and the few Republicans journals of the State are almost as emphatic as he is in their opposition to it. The State organ of the Republicans, The Nashville Bulletin, says it is now generally the case that the colored children are granted equal educational facilities with white children, and that during the past two years the progress of the former has been wonderfully rapid. "But," it adds, "if the mixed school system be adopted by Congress, the system throughout the South, now in operation, will be overturned, and few now living will see one equally good adopted in its place. Indeed it is not a question of mixed or separate schools, but it is a question of whether we shall have separate schools or none at all; and those who are engaged in crippling or destroying our present educational facilities are guilty of one of the greatest of crimes."

The Kelsey case of tarring and feathering and probable murder has again come before the public. The participators in the riot which, it is alleged, led to the death of Kelsey are soon to be tried, and want to remove their causes from the county in which the deed was committed. The Kelsey mystery is one of the most unsolvable that has taxed the ingenuity of the detectives for many years. On the other hand, it is said Kelsey is alive, and persons swear that they have seen him; on the other, the evidence of his death seems overwhelming.

Galveston News: "It is noticed that the negroes of Louisiana, and Mississippi, in the overflowed region, are doing precisely as they did in the valley of the Colorado, in Texas, three or four years ago, when that country was overflowed. Contributions were then made by the citizens of Galveston and other places to relieve the people who had lost everthing and were in a state of destitution. It was then soon found that all the negroes quit work and congregated about the places where the provisions and supplies were sent for distribution, and showed a determination not to work as long as they could get food to eat without labor."

Alluding to the attempt of Radical leaders to revive the war spirit, the Detroit Free Press says:

> It was upon the war issues that the administration party first succeeded, and as it begins to find itself baffled and defeated at every point where it has essayed the issues of peace, it returns in despair to its first love. If there were any hope of success in a battle fought upon the questions which now interest the people—the vital questions which affect our present and future prosperity—it would undoubtedly prefer to make the issue upon them; but there is no such hope. Upon all those questions the administration party finds itself either hopelessly weak or hopelessly divided; and forgetful of the lessons of the past two years—forgetful that the world moves, it is endeavoring to roll back the car of political progress a dozen years and to revive that proscription for opinion's sake which marked the days of its power. As an exhibition of impotent rage this attempt to revive the war spirit is simply pitiable; but as a confession of weakness on the part of the administration party, and of inability to keep pace with the march of events, it is valuable and instructive.

Poor South Carolina! we may well exclaim. Where this will end no one can tell. Ruined with taxation; oppressed by foreign speculators; disgraced by the loss of credit—her cup seemed full before her Governor was arrested for larceny. If there is a lower depth to be reached by any people, it is possible that South Carolina may find it.—N. Y. Post.

POLITICAL.

Westmoreland county has elected Joseph J. Johnston, Senatorial, and John Hugus, Wm. Donnelly and Jno. A. Robb, Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

The Democrats of Washington county met on Monday, when on motion it was agreed to postpone the selection of delegates until the 17th of August, when a county ticket will also be nominated.

The returns of the Democratic primaries in Fayette county show that Hon. Charles E. Boyle is the choice of that county for Congress and a resolution adopted empowers that gentleman to name his conferees to meet those from Westmoreland and Greene counties. James Darby and T. Robb Deyarman were nominated for Assembly; Calvin Springer for Sheriff; R. H. Lindsey, District Attorney; James Cunningham, Commissioner: Albert Colley, Auditor; Michael Baker, Poor House Director and Andrew J. Gilmore, County Surveyor. Hon. Daniel Kaine is the choice of the county for Lieutenant Governor and the delegates were instructed to vote for him.

MORE OF GRANT'S GOOD TIMES.

The Troy Times presents a discouraging picture of the iron industry in that city. It says:

> "The iron trade is still very dull, but a revival is hoped for next fall. The sale of iron depends largely upon the condition of the railroads, in the construction of which a large quantity is required. The railroads that were at the time of the panic in the course of construction have not improved in condition thus far during 1874. Consequently, when there is no demand, it is unneccessary to have a supply.
>
> "The firm of Griswold & Co. represents the Bessemer Steel Works and the Renselaer Iron Works. About eight hundred men are ordinarily employed in these establishments—five hundred at the Rensselaer works, and the remainder at the steel works. The monthly pay-rolls will aggregate $45,000, about $17,000 of which goes to the steel works. At the present time there are one hundred men at work at the Rensselaer works, and as many at the steel works; but these will be thrown out of employment at the end of this week. Next week the works will be entirely shut down, and will remain so until further orders.
>
> Corning & Co. usually employ eight hundred men, at a monthly expense of about thirty thousand dollars. During the past week only about twenty men have been employed in the water mill, the other departments of the works having been shut down on account of the scarcity of coal and ore. Supplies of both these will arrive before Saturday, and work will be resumed next week with a full complement of hands.
>
> "In the several mills of Burden & Sons there are regularly employed about fifteen hundred men, the monthly pay-roll averaging $60,000. All of the establishments connected with this firm are in operation except the steam mill, rolling department and portions of the rivet department. The works are not running on full time, however, and but one thousand one hundred men at work. The rolling mill may temporarily resume operations next week, but it will only be for the purpose of filling an order.
>
> "The immediate prospects are not flattering. The Messrs. Burden state that they intend only to continue to manufacture the classes of iron for which they have orders, and contemplate, in any event, the absolute suspension of work for about two month in the summer. A similar plan will be followed at Corning's and it is not known how long the steel works and Renselaer works will remain closed. There is but little stock of manufactured material on hand at either of the mills of the Messrs. Burden or Griswold & Co. Corning & Co., have been less fortunate in this respect and will soon have to cease work on account of want of storage room. The cause of all this is simply no sales. Merchant iron is actually being sold at a price per ton less than cost, in some instances at a reduction of $10 to $12 per ton.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of men employed in all the mills ordinarily	3,100
Number employed at the present time, about	1,400
Total amount of monthly pay-rolls	$135,000
Number of men likely to be out of employment in a month	3,100

THE SHAME OF THE U. S. SENATE.

[Missouri Republican.]

The trouble with the Senate is that its rules were designed to regulate the intercourse of gentlemen with notions of personal honor, with moral scruples and manly consciences. And now the control of the body has fallen into the hands of ballot-box stuffers, dealers in straw and wildcat mining stocks; a man who sits for South Carolina while the records of a circuit court in Pennsylvania show an indictment against him for an infamous crime, outlawed by the statute of limitations; a bigamist elected and sworn in under the alias that shielded him from detection and punishment; and—well, the catalogue is too sickening. And yet this body is governed by rules that were made for Silas Wright, and Clay, and Calhoun, and Webster, and Fenton! Why you might as well try to govern the penitentiary at Jefferson under the by-laws of the Germania Club!

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The following is the bill offered in the House of Representatives at Washington, by Mr. Cessna, fixing the time for the election of the Pennsylvania members to the Forty-fourth Congress:

Be it enacted &c. That on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November A. D. 1874, there shall be elected in each Congressional District in the State of Pennsylvania one Representative to represent said State in the 44th Congress of the United States.

THISTLEDOWN.

[AN ENGLISH RURAL CUSTOM.]

Long ago—a little girl,
Smooth of cheek and dark of curl,
Like my daughter's nearly—
I gathered for my bridal bed
Many a thorny thistle head
Before the flying tufts were shed,
And saved them up so dearly.

O the happy days and dreams!
Endless Present—lit with gleams
Of a wondous Future!
Day, and week, and month, and year,
Glide—and what know you, my dear?
And what know I! O little sphere
Of every mortal creature!

Life has pleasure, life has pain,
Passing, not to come again,
Blackest hours and brightest.
Time takes all things, all must go;
Bygones vanish—is it so?
Gone and lost forever? No!
Not the least and lightest.

In Age we laugh at dreams of Youth—
Are Age's dreams more like the truth?
And what is life but feeling?
The world is something, none can doubt,
But no one finds its secret out,
To childhood, and to souls devout,
Come the best revealing.

Gay at heart are you, my child,
Gathering downy thistles wild;
Cares nor fears oppress thee;
Gathering up, for joy, for moan;
When all these Autumns, too, are flown,
The bed that you must lie upon.
God protect and bless thee!—[Athenæum.

CONCERNING FOOD.

"How to prepare food to best nourish the body, what to eat and what to drink" was the subject of a lecture recently delivered in New York by Mrs. Walter C. Lyman. An endless variety of temperaments, needing a variety of treatments, Mrs. Lyman informed her audience, made it a difficult task for any one to give a set of rules which should suit all not only in regard to eating, but to dress and temperature as well; each individual must in a measure make rules for themselves. What is meat to some is poison to others. One may drink coffee with good effect; another should not touch it at all, &c., &c. Bread as a rule suits the masses. Potatoes are the next most acceptable, though by no means as good a diet as other less common food. Regarding meats, some crave it and care for little else. These are usually the delicate, thin, wiry people who need it, and should by all means have it. Others loathe it and care more for vegetables, &c. These it will injure. Never force a food the stomach does not ask for. The nutriment in meat is in its juices; its fibres are mere waste material, hence boiled meats are not as good as broiled and salt meat as good as fresh. Hard baked meats are not as digestible as those rare done. Veal and young lamb are unripe and should be sparingly used, or, better still, not at all. Mutton digests readily and is therefore desirable, though not as nutritious as rare roast beef. Pork being indigestible as well as diseased, has been the latter ever since it has been stall-fed, and should not be eaten at all. All wild meat is more readily digested than the tame; for the same reason is wild game healthier than tame. Turkeys are the easiest digested of fowls. Chickens, from the fact alone of their not being clean feeders, should be avoided, except when especially prepared for the table. Goose which is hard to digest, should be classed with pork; it contains a rancid oil which the gastric juices of the stomach cannot control. Fish, containing phosphorous, may be taken sparingly every day by all and oftener by those who use the brain much. Oysters, which very largely contain phosphorous should not be eaten at all by people of full habits and those whose exercise is muscular. Regarding vegetables, tomatoes, raw or carefully prepared, are good food: raw cabbage ditto; boiled, bad; beets, turnips, and cucumbers is waste, but waste is as essential to digestion as is nourishment; it is to the stomach fed with rich foods what light reading is to a mind taxed with much study. Pastries are bad. Ices and fruits should never be taken after meal; always before. Fruit of all kinds is better eaten in the morning, and is generally healthy. Eat all the pears you can; they contain much iron. Eat apples and peaches with the skins on; the skin contains that which assists the digestion. An orange eaten before breakfast is a good medicine for anybody. Do not eat lemons; while acid is good for the blood, it must be diluted before touching the stomach, the mucous membrane of which it injures. Pure lemonade is better. Grapes contain a watery element which the blood needs, also much iron; consequently they are a desirable fruit. Bananas are not only healthy but most nutritious, one banana containing more nourishment than a half bushel of potatoes. Digestion is aided through the sense of smell and light; the odor from food acts as a stimulent, as does the appearance of a beautifully prepared dish. Coffee and tea should never be boiled, the aroma from either allowed to escape leaves a flat unprofitable drink, which too often brings kidney diseases. Though people may differ as to what they eat, they cannot as to when they eat without paying a penalty. A healthy person feels well in the morning, stronger even at noon, after which the vitality goes down until midnight, when it rouses again. From twelve o'clock at night to twelve at noon is our positive time; from 12 at noon until twelve at night most people die. A good meal in the morning, a heavy one at noon, a light one at night is a rule which should be obeyed. A rest after eating is advisable, particularly after dinner.

I LIKE YOUR LOOKS.

"I don't know you but I like your looks," is the latest dodge of confidence men in the East, and which we presume is practiced elsewhere. The N. Y. Tribune furnishes the following illustration:

A day or two ago, a singularly striking instance of the efficacy of this plan of plunder was seen in New-York An Indian trader from the Far West, one of those men whose lives are a continual struggle for existence by means of the exercise of the sharpest and strongest faculties of observation and judgment, a man who had gained a fortune by sagacious trade on the border, risked his life and lost his property by means of this idiotic confidence. A total stranger met him on the cars and entered into conversation with him. He opened his heart to him instantly, and on arriving in this city they had already become "pardners." Instead of spending his money at hotels he went to the house of the ostensible "Sister" of his new Pylades. As a matter of course, he was found the next morning wandering half-naked in the streets, drugged almost to unconsciousness. His trunk and his money are in the keeping of his friend and his friend's sister, wherever they may be.

It is hard to be compelled to preach a sermon of cynicism. But unless every stranger learns the lesson of wholesome distrust, he would do well to stay away from large cities. A man who forces himself upon your acquaintance with offers of friendship and service, intends to rob or swindle you. No one will fall in love with you at first sight, and if he tells you so, he is after your pocketbook. But this may be said and repeated to the end of time, without putting men and women on their guard against swindlers. Vanity is stronger than common sense or experience. No one is safe from the confidence man, unless he is convinced of his own ugliness. To say to the average mortal, "I like your looks," in the phrase and manner suited to his degree of cultivation, is the surest way to convince him of your own taste and candor. There are few men living who are not more pleased, in their heart of hearts, at a personal compliment than at any eulogy upon their goodness or their righteous fame. The confidence man's whole stock in trade is this reliance upon human vanity. His only chance of a livelihood is making people believe that their prepossessing appearance has attracted him. And every day shows how easy a task it is. A man of ordinary ignorance may hold the severest views of flattery in the abstract, but he hears nothing but truth and discretion in the voice of the concrete flatterer. There would seem to be no remedy for the confidence-game, except to adopt the English religion which has been so much laughed at, and never grant your acquaintance except upon a proper introduction; and if any man or woman tells you he likes your looks, the best way is to call the police.

SOMETHING GORGEOUS IN BRIDAL COSTUME.

The dress worn by Mrs. M. F. Winslow, on the occasion of her marriage to Dr. R. C. M. Page, in Westport, Connecticut, a week or so ago, is thus described: The robe of finely corded lilac colored silk was imported from Paris. The front is corded in horizontal puffs, extending to near the bottom, and nearly meeting the trimming. The latter is of royal purple velvet, pressed, hued and tinted au natural into a feuillage of oak leaves, surmounted at frequent intervals by real acorns and acorn cups. This passes from the left shoulder down the bust and waist, thence down the skirt, and down and up in recurring points to the right side, where it rises to the waist, which it circles, thence over the bust and right shoulder, where it is gathered in a boquet overhung by a broad feather matching the dress in color. At the bottom front of the skirt extending across below the feuillage, is a deep fringe of royal purple velvet, with double drops loosely spun and twisted. The waist is of the dress material, low neck and short sleeves, each terminating in point lace. The train is separate from the skirt, which it meets at the waist and right side under cover of the feuillage, while at the left side the margin is caught and raised in a fold, shielded by a span's width of velvet extending from the waist to the bottom of the skirt. Over the shoulders was worn a broad scarf of point lace, caught in front by a diamond pin. The head dress was a tasteful combination of acorn-leaves, real acorns and acorn-cups, with point lace, the former matching with the feuillage, and the latter with the scarf. The bride wore no veil. Diamonds depended in rings from the ears and were employed for hair ornaments, while a splendid diamond bracelet encircled the left wrist. The handkerchief was of point lace."

THE MASSACHUSETTS DISASTER—A MARVELOUS ESCAPE.

[Springfield Republican.]

As marvelous an experience as any narrated, was that of the women of Selectman Quigley's family, who were clearing up their breakfast table when the water burst in at the cellar door. Mrs. Quigley and her two handsome, sprightly daughters, and a school ma'am visiting them, rushed up stairs to the second story of the L part, in which they were, and thence watched the tremendous spectacle. They had hardly reached their harborage when the front part of the house was wrenched off as swiftly and easily as one would tear a paper, and the floor gaped widely beneath them with the fierce strain. They saw the great brick mansion crumble and callapse like a child's house of blocks, and the chapel rise and sail like a boat around the point, just below, there strike and fall to pieces. They saw a neighbor floating past on a roof, extended their hands from a window and aided him to escape to their refuge. What emotions they felt in that hour of waiting they can never very cleary tell, except that they thought that the next moment they too would go. They did not talk very much, nor did they sing, and their prayers were not uttered aloud. It was a season of mute expectancy, and not so much resignation as stunned and deadened acceptance of fate. The fate, however, passed them by. The wave that so lightly tossed the heavier main portion of the house and dashed into splinters the great barns, with all their contents, spared the slighter structure and left them safe. When shortly after they were at work in the mudheaped confusion of their house the girls were almost hysterically gay with the reaction from the fearful strain upon their nerves. Mr. Quigley, from the bank, a few rods off, watched the destruction of his home and property and the environment of his family in an agony of anxiety impossible for those who read this to appreciate.

The sweeping away of four generations in one family was among the uncommon incidents of the flood at Leeds: Mrs. Dunlea, a woman of nearly 80 years; her daughter, Mrs. Robert Fitzgerald, aged about 45; Mrs. Fitzgerald's son, a youth of 21, and four young children of the same woman; and, finally, the two little children of John Clancy, grandchildren of Mrs. Fitzgerald and great-grandchildren of Mrs. Dunlea. Mrs. Clancy, by the way, died a year ago of consumption, so that Clancy is now bereft of his whole family.

THE British Medical Journal publishes an article by a distinguished physician, in which the writer states that he has observed that a peculiar and rather common deformity of the chest is caused by the habit of sucking the thumb in infancy and early childhood. He says that the weight of the arm on the thorax of the child, during sleep, produces depression of the ribs in the line occupied by the arm when the thumb is placed in the mouth.

PRACTICAL LESSONS TO WOMEN.

In a recent letter on "The Uses and Abuses of the Skin and Hair," Dr. Mary J. Studley said: "Our skin is formed of scales similar to those of fishes, only smaller; in fish these scales are smoothed away and others allowed to come, in their native element the water; ours are influenced in the same manner by the air. The exclusion of this influence affects some of the appendages of the skin. When long confined by hats, excess of any covering, false hair &c., the natural hair falls out. The present fashions in coiffures will soon make us all wig-wearers. The hair has been provided with pomatum by nature, and needs no other; this like all skin appendages grows better, and is healthier, from frequent cutting; being analogous in this respect, as in others, to grass. Dyes of all kinds are injurious, having a tendency to cause paralysis. Regarding the nails, if not trimmed at all, they will grow to a certain length and then drop off—those of the hands grow four times faster than those of the feet, owing to the restrictions of the latter's covering. In sickness the nails become thin. Do not clean them with a knife; use wood or ivory, which will not irritate the skin under the nails. Sweat glands are another appendage or the skin which need special attention. Each human being is provided with twenty-eight miles of perspiratory tubing—drainage pipes of the system. Imagine the effect of closing these, which is done often by uncleanliness and exposure to very damp atmosphere. Much neuralgia is caused from want of free perspiration, as is Bright's disease of the kidneys; the skin not being allowed to do its share of elimination, these and other evils are the consequence. The body needs the tonic of water over its entire surface each day: soft, fresh water, with little, or better still, no soap; when used, white Castile is the best. Too much friction after a bath often results in skin diseases. There is no need for sponges or wash-cloths—the hand is better adapted than either. Do not use coarse towels or hair mittens, &c.

GOOD NATURED TAXPAYERS.

The Tuscans take credit to themselves as being the gentlest and most amiable people in the world, but they certainly claim no more than they are fairly entitled to. They are, says the London Times, decidedly the most patient. The Florentines pay a house property tax amounting to thirty-nine per cent. of the nominal rent of their tenements, and Signor Digny, in reporting on the municipal budget, throws out very clear hints that even that burden is not sufficiently heavy, but that his townsmen must further execute themselves by voting an additional ten per cent., when house property will pay the city very nearly one-half of its income. On the other hand, the revenue which the city collects from the octroi, or duty on consumption at the town gates, has raised the price of a halfpenny loaf to one penny, and the cost of all the necessaries of life in the same proportion, so that a Florentine must manage to make half his former wealth meet the exigencies of twice his former expenditures. How the miracle is achieved and the difficulty is got over is not easily explained, but this is certain, that there the people not only do not complain of the hardship, but even do not [illegible] many of them seem not to know to what extent they are mulcted, or stoutly deny that the charge is as great as it really is; so that a stranger who wishes to ascertain the truth of the matter must be at some pains to institute an inquiry, and wrench, as it were, the evidence from their unwilling lips. The fact is that the brief promotion of Florence to the rank of an Italian capital and the too sudden removal of the court and government from it have been like a tile falling on the head of the fair city, and that, in spite of all the efforts of her sanguine and optimist citizens to deny it, the place has suffered and suffers much from the unexpected calamity, notwithstanding all the endeavors of the municipality and of the most conspicuous citizens to repair its losses and to relieve its distress.

RITUALISM.

An effort is to be made to hamper the ritualistic clergy of England in their practice of the outward observances of ritualism. The Public Worship Regulation bill, introduced in the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury, shows how this is to be done. Where any symbol, service, fabric, or decoration unauthorized by a faculty from the ordinary may be used or permitted to be used in his church or in the burial ground attached to it by the incumbent of such church, or in case of the incumbent's failure to observe the directions contained in the Book of Common Prayer relating to the performance in church or burial-ground of the services, rites, and ceremonies ordered therein, a presentation to be made against him by any parishioner to the bishop of his diocese as to a court. If the presentation be sustained, the bishop may pronounce judgment and issue a monition to the offender, admonishing him to confine himself to the regulations. If after the monition the incumbent should repeat the offence, the bishop may suspend his functions entirely within the diocese, for a time not exceeding three months. Provision is also made for an appeal from the bishop's judgment, by either the incumbent or the person making the representation. The appeal is to be made to the archbishop of the province, who, at his discretion, may lay it before the Court of Appeals of the province, or transmit it direct to Her Majesty in council.

SPEECH BY BRIGHAM YOUNG.

On the day following the recent return to Salt Lake City from an extensive tour in Utah, Brigham Young made a speech to his followers. To begin with, he accused the Mormons of being too little in earnest about building up Zion in their midst, as was demonstrated by the stingy manner in which they were in the habit of dealing out their tithings. What their leaders wanted was more money. With a reasonable amount of cash he assured his hearers that he could buy up the entire United States, Congress included. He could also buy all the preachers in the country, for, said Brigham, give them their bread and butter and they will preach anything. As matters stood the Mormon priesthood could only get a few cows or a few oxen, or some old ring-boned horses that were useless, or land that wasn't good for anything.

THE RIDE OF COLLINS GRAVES.

AN INCIDENT OF THE FLOOD IN MASSACHUSETTS, ON MAY 16th, 1874.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

No song of a soldier riding down
To the raging fight from Winchester town;
No song of a time that shook the earth
With the nation's throe at a nation's birth;
But the song of a brave man, free from fear
As Sheridan's self or Paul Revere;
Who risked what they risked, free from strife
And its promise of glorious pay—his life.

The peaceful valley has waked and stirred,
And the answering echoes of life are heard;
The dew still clings to the trees and grass,
And the early toilers smiling pass,
As they glance aside at the white-walled homes,
Or up the valley, where merrily comes
The brook that sparkles in diamond rills
As the sun comes over the Hampshire hills.

What was it, that passed like an ominous breath?
Like a shiver of fear or a touch of death?
What was it? The valley is peaceful still,
And the leaves are afire on top of the hill;
It was not a sound, nor a thing of sense—
But a pain, like the pang of the short suspense
That wraps the being of those who see
At their feet the gulf of Eternity!

The air of the valley has felt the chill;
The workers pause at the door of the mill;
The housewife, keen to the shivering air,
Arrests her foot on the cottage stair,
Instinctive taught by the mother-love,
And thinks of the sleeping ones above!

Why start the listeners? Why does the course
Of the mill-stream widen? Is it a horse?
Hark to the sound of his hoofs, they say,
That gallops so wildly Williamburg way?

God! what was that like a human shriek
From the winding valley? Will nobody speak?
Will nobody answer those women who cry
As the awful warnings thunder by:

Whence come they? Listen! And now they hear
The sound of the galloping horse-hoofs near;
They watch the trend of the vale, and see
The rider, who thunders so menacingly,
With waving arms and warning scream.
To the home filled banks of the valley, stream
He draws no rein, but he shakes the street
With a shout and the ring of the galloping feet,
And this the cry that he flings to the wind:
"*To the hills for your lives! The flood is behind.*"

He cries and is gone; but they know the worst—
The treacherous Williamsburg dam has burst!
The basin that nourished their happy homes
Is changed to a demon—It comes! it comes!

A monster in aspect, with shaggy front
Of shattered dwellings, to take the brunt
Of the dwellings they shatter—white-named and hoarse,
The merciless terror fills the course
Of the narrow valley, and rushing waves,
With Death on the first of its hissing waves,
Till cottage and street and crowded mill
Are crumbled and crushed.

But onward still,
In front of the roaring flood is heard
The galloping horse and the warning word.
Thank God, that the brave man's life is spared!
From Williamsburg town he noble dared
To race with the flood and to take the road
In front of the terrible swath it moved.
For miles it thundered and crashed behind,
But he looked ahead with a steadfast mind:
"*They must be warned!*" was all he said,
As away on his terrible ride he sped.

When heroes are called for, bring the crown
To this Yankee rider: send him down
On the stream of time with the Curtius old:
His deed as the Roman's was brave and bold,
And the tale can as noble a thrill awake,
For he offered his life for the people's sake.
—The Boston Pilot.

BIJOU HERON.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE RISING WONDER —DOMESTIC LIFE, ETC.

[N. Y. Cor. of the St. Louis Republican.]

Poor Matilda, gray-haired and worn and very badly treated by Father Time, has had a rejuvenation, if it is true we live our youth over again in our children. Some years ago a friend [illegible] that day and witnessed a droll and yet sad spectacle. Matilda had been speaking of family affairs and got fearfully excited. She had pranced about the room, clutched her hair and beat her breast and finally thrown herself into a chair, like a wet rag. During all this exercise, pursuing her like a shadow, faithfully mimicking every gesture and look, wheeling when she turned and halting when she paused, was a tiny, weird bit of a girl. When Heron fell on a chair the queer elf flew to another and dumped herself in the same attitude. This was Matilda's child, Bijou, and this little creature has in the last ten days made a marked sensation in this sensation-loving city. Although Charity was playing to paying houses Manager Daly could not resist the temptation to put the great Parisian success, Mons. Alphonse, in the hands of his famous company. There was Miss Dyas for the wife, who before her marriage with Captain Montaglin had been deceived, betrayed and deserted by "Mons. Octave;" there was that glorious actor, Charles Fisher, for "Montaglin," and the good-looking Mephistophilean Clark for "Mons. Alphonse," and the wonderful character actor Hardenburg for the tarry top-light, who, disabled by rheumatism from active service, is employed as house servant, by the Captain and his wife, beautiful Fanny Davenport for the widow Guichard, and Lewis for an eccentric notary and pretty Varian and excellent Mrs. Gilbert for two wonderfully costumed French peasants. But there was a little child in this play—a very difficult part to fill, requiring something more than the mere faculty of committing speeches to memory. This character of the little Adrienne is one of the important ones. This child, introduced into the house of her mother, the wife of Montaglin, must recognize Madame in secret as her loved mother and evince the warmest affection for her, but in public must treat her simply as her respected patron and without any undue demonstration of regard; must conceal any past knowledge of this lady's acquaintance but at every opportunity betray the enthusiastic love that fills her child's heart. Hunting for some one for this difficult part, Mr. Daly found Bijou Heron, the poor, strangely-reared, old-fashioned little daughter of Matilda the eccentric. Poor Bijou's first public notices appeared a year or so ago, when Heron was found in the depot of a Western city in a semi-conscious state watched over and waited on by a fantastic little creature who told inquirers that the sick woman was the "famous actress, Miss Heron, and she was Bijou." Taken to a hotel she won all hearts by her wonderful intelligence and sweetness. The incident went through all the papers, but Heron and Bijou dropped out of sight. Mons. Octave goes to the house of the man whose wife in former years he had seduced, and to the trembling, miserable woman he unfolds his scheme of bringing their child, which the mother has secretly supported and visited, to live with the Captain and herself as his child. To the honorable, loving wife this looks like adding insult to injury, and she objects most emphatically, but Octave overrules her and disappears to re-enter a moment later with a pale, slight little girl, in whose sweet face gleams a pair of dark, expressive eyes. Her slender, tiny hand rests lightly in her escort's she looks from one to the other, she glances with interest and timidity at the bluff sea Captain, and turns a look of intense affection upon the mother she must not seem to know. With simple, unaffected manner she replies to the kind old Captain, who asks her if she knows about Heaven. "Oh, yes, Monsieur, but Heaven knows much more of me, I have prayed so much to God to send me somebody to care for and love." Then the Captain says, "The same Heaven which gave you no father and mother sent us no children, and so, little girl—"

"Can it be I am to be your little girl?" exclaims Adrienne, and she expresses her gratitude gracefully and touchingly. The Captain, who little dreams it, is his wife's child he is taking into his home, withdraws, and with the roue, Mons. Octave, Adrinne breathlessly waits and watches their exit, and then, with a sob of delight and joy, she cries out in half-smothered tones, "Oh, mother!" and flies into Madame Montaglin's arms. Down came the house. Self-possessed, absorbed, perfect little actress. Bijou Heron instantaneously asserted her rights to the wild applause that burst from every body. Then she was recalled, and, without a shadow of nervousness, received the plaudits of a crowded house. Walking off, she observed to one of the actors, "What an encouraging audience. I declare it is perfectly delightful." And that was Bijou Heron Stoepel's advent upon scenes she is destined to fill with the rich and rare radiance of great genius. Poor darling child, a lady found her in a back room of a rambling house in Union Square one day, sitting on a low stool before a chair, sopping bits of bread in a saucer of what appeared to be strong, clear tea.

"Goodness, dear little one, what is that you are eating?" she asked.

"It would be breakfast," said Bijou, "if it were earlier, or dinner if it was later. I think it must be luncheon."

"But such strong tea will make you nervous."

"Ah, you mistake; this is not tea, this is stale beer; but it does, for the bread is stale also," and tiny Bijou went on with her meal. Thank heaven the jewel has found a proper setting in the company of Daly's treater, and a warm, judicious friend in the manager.

A STRANGE GYPSY RITE.

[Marietta (Ohio) Register.]

It is generally supposed that wandering Gypsies are without any religious belief or worship, as they are not noted for much morality, but, from superstition or idolatry, they seem to practice a very strange burial ceremony. Last fall a camp of these peculiar people was moving through this section, and for safe keeping, they left with Mr. James H. Dye, at his stable, two wagons and some boxes of goods. One of these wagons is described as a very fine wagon; the other, a common one. It now appears that the fine wagon and the main contents of the boxes belonged to one of the more elderly ladies. Last week a portion of them returned, and by permission camped on the farm of Judge Putnam, above town. In the meantime, the woman, to whom belonged the fine wagon and boxes, had died, and her remains were in a vault at Zanesville, awaiting burial, after the ceremony we are about to relate was ended. They sent down for the goods left with Mr. Dye. To one side of their [illegible] they took the wagon [illegible] over it and filled it with hay. It was a covered wagon, of course, for they travel in nothing else. From the boxes they took all the clothing, bed clothing and other articles belonging to her, even to her photograph. They then set the hay on fire to consume the wagon: after it was well under way, they threw into the flames, one by one, every article belonging to the old lady except one fine robe, after they had gone through a peculiar wailing over it. This fine blanket was reserved to be taken with them to Zanesville, to be placed over her coffin. The wailing and lamenting, in a manner to us very peculiar, was participated in by all present; by children only two or three years old, as well as by the adults. The fact that their children join in the custom showes it to be general. Judge Putnam conversed with them and was told that they always burn after this manner, all the property belonging to any one of their number, after his or her death, whether it be adult or child. After this was over, they left the camp and property in charge of a woman and some small children, while the rest left for Zanesville to complete the burial of the deceased woman. We did not know before but that their property was held in common, neither did we know but that they disposed of their dead whenever they might find themselves called on to part with one of their number. They told Judge Putman that they had two burying grounds in Ohio, one at Dayton, and one at Zanesville. So it seems the custom of carrying their dead, now and then noticed, is probably only to bear them to their own cemeteries.

THE COIFFURE CHINOISE.

"The hair of the Chinese women," says a writer, "is invariably black and very long. It is drawn back tightly from the face, and stiffened with a gum from a certain kind of wood. It is piled up in a wonderful pyramid of bows, loops, wings, twists, leaves, flowers, rolls, all so stiff that they stand alone without the aid of pads, roulets, puffs, or hair-pins. Not a single hair is astray, the whole highly polished, or veneered, which keeps it smooth for nearly a week, when the fabric is taken down and remodeled. 'How do they sleep?' asks a curious reader. I reply, Quaker fashion. 'How did our great-grandmothers sleep when they wore those immense busbies on their heads?' I presume they had a pillow made on purpose. The Chinese ladies have a small leather pillow, which fits underneath the back of the neck, and keeps the head in a settled position. Others have a case or box, in which they put the whole head comfortably, and which protects the coiffure from being disordered. It is, par excellence, the most intricate structure that could be made with hair, and when adorned with real flowers and gems is both an elegant and imposing head-dress.

THE San Francisco Bulletin says: "If half the reports and rumors which have been circulated about quicksilver discoveries during the last three weeks should turn out to be true, there would be an amount of quicksilver produced in California during the next few years far beyond anything ever known before."

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

SPRINGTIME.

BY MATILDA C. EDWARDS.

The blessed days of spring are here,
The happy golden hours;
The birds are singing in the trees,
The woods are full of flowers.
The mayflower from her mossy couch
Lifts up her dewy head,
And sweet wild violets round my path
Their delicate odor shed.

The alder swings her auburn fringe,
Above the shining rill,
And the milk-white tassels of the ash
With balm the zephyrs fill.
The wild-rose buds are swelling new,
For summer to unfold,
While cowslips daintily unbind
Their tresses of pale gold.

O! lovely flowers and singing birds,
The winter has been long;
I've missed through all the weary hours
Your beauty and your song.
I've missed you as I miss the friends
Who fell in other years,
And left me standing here alone
In silence and in tears.

But ever with your sweet return
A strengthened hope is born,
The hope of finding them again
In heaven's unclouded morn.
Even now to bring that blessed time
The hours are on the wing,
Then shall I know the perfect joy
Of everlasting spring.

May, 1874.

"ROTTEN ROW."

AN ATTACK ON A BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The Saturday Review would speak disrespectfully of the Equator! In one of its latest issues it ventures to ridicule Rotten Row, Hyde Park and the people who ride thereon. The editor begins by quoting a suppositious chapter by the secretary of the Shah of Persia, who imagines that the rich people of London are made to ride up and down so as to give the poor a chance of seeing them:

"All persons having incomes of upwards of £2,000 a year are expected, when resident in the capital, to appear daily in the principal park at certain fixed hours, and to exhibit their chariots, horses, servants, and gayest dresses, so that the poorer persons, who can have none of these fine things for themselves, may enjoy the sight of them. It is clear that the pleasure of such things must be in looking at, and not in having them. They are in fact a great expense and trouble to the possessors, and the parade in public every afternoon is in itself a severe infliction. The grandees have to drive very slowly, so that they may be well seen, and are stopped every few minutes by policemen and compelled to stand still for the more perfect gratification of public curiosity. Thus, by a wise rule, the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the minority is made to minister to the contentment of the people who have the pleasure of beholding the splendor of wealth, while at the same time they are taught to commiserate the possessors who have to pay the penalty of being bound to exhibit it. The sadness on the faces of the people in carriages is accounted for by the depressing nature of the ordeal which they have to go through; yet it should be said that they perform the penance, if not cheerfully, yet dutifully; and even many persons whose incomes do not bring them within the regulation seize the opportunity of making martyrs of themselves in this way. The Royal Family even are not exempted from the obligation of this national custom, and gratify the people by setting a good example to the aristocracy. The only expense the government is put to for these ex[illegible] in the other case it provides the theatre. No allowance is made to the performers out of the public funds. It is a strange proof of the perversity of human nature that objection should be taken to the use of the Park in this way by some of the very people for whose amusement the show is provided. Yet one Vernon Harcourt, who called himself 'friend of the roughs,' not long since complained of it. If the poor people in carriages had cried out, it would have been more natural."

It is scarcely necessary to point out the errors into which the writer has fallen; but there can be no doubt that he has hit off the aspect under which this strange ceremony must necessarily present itself to the mind of an intelligent stranger. It is impossible for anybody not in the secret to conjecture that the people who daily drive up and down the same little strip of the Park derive any personal gratification from the exercise; and it is naturally assumed that it must be an obligation imposed, if not by law, at least by some custom with the force of law, or by a deep sense of religion. The procession has certainly all the solemnity of a function. The wearisome monotony of the scene; the same dusty trees, and dirty backs of houses, and grimy, tumble-down barracks, which have to be passed and repassed half a dozen or a dozen times in the course of daily duty; the funeral slowness of the pace, the jerky halts, the general jostle and overcrowding, everybody's pole in the back of somebody else's carriage—all help to keep up the idea of an imposed penance. Indeed the downcast resignation of the victims, and the way in which they are ordered about by the police, might almost suggest the notion of a very superior sort of convicts having their penal servitude within doors varied by a regulation airing under the charge of jailors on horseback.

In itself a drive is of course a very pleasant thing, but it might be supposed that people who had pleasure in view would surely like to drive a little faster, and with fewer interruptions, and that they would occasionally vary the scene, if it were only by going round the Serpentine, instead of crawling dismally to and fro between Apsley House and the barracks, the poorest part of the Park. London is surrounded on almost every side by a magnificent series of heaths and commons. Hardly any other great city has such an environment of picturesques and varied scenery; and yet we find all these wealthy people, who could go where they liked, deliberately wasting a whole season of bright summer afternoons creeping up and down the same stupid strip of roadway.

HOW A BRAVE BOY SAVED MANY LIVES.

[Springfield Republican.]

Tommy Ryan, a 15-year-old-lad of Williamsburg, displayed unusual resolution and presence of mind for one of his years, as, by his promptness, his own family as well as many others were saved. He was in the village near the town hall, with his father's horse and wagon, when the approaching wave was discovered, and, his first thought being to save his mother and younger brothers, he drove with great speed to his home near Jame's woolen mill, where he gave the alarm. He then thought to save the lives of the operatives in the silk mill at Haydenville by driving in advance of the flood, which he succeeded in doing, arriving at his destination about the same time as Collins Graves, who gave the general alarm through the village. His mother and brothers in the meantime barely escaped death, as in their flight they were obliged to scale a high rail fence. The children got over in safety, but the mother's strength failing just as the waters came up upon her, she fainted, but was with great difficulty dragged to a place of safety by her little sons.

VARIETIES.

A SPECIAL royal decree has appointed Mme. Adelina Patti "First chamber singer" to their imperial majesties of Austria.

THE Shah of Persia received 8,000 begging letters during his stay in London, which he ordered packed in a large chest for future inspection and consideration.

THE Washington Star says of the condition of Representative Mellish, of New York: "He remains at the Government Insane Asylum, his condition in the main being unimproved, although he is less violent in his demeanor than when he first entered the institution."

AT Bridgehampton L. I. recently, an infuriated bull attacked a horse and carriage driven by a Mr. Jesse Ludlam. The bull upset the carriage, gored the horse, and, before Mr. Ludlam could escape, killed him by driving his horns completely through the body of the unfortunate victim.

THE public monuments in Paris burnt down during the commune are gradually rising again. The Palace of the Legion of Honor is now completely rebuilt, but it will not be occupied before October. The Palais-Royal is nearly finished. The Vendome column is also being repaired.

THE woman's crusade at Washington, Ia., has taken a curious direction. So much opposition has come from the churches themselves, pastors, and leading members, that the active crusaders have recently taken to praying for that class, instead of the dealers and venders. Several large prayer-meetings have been held, and quite an excitement prevails as to the policy indicated.

AT Evansville, Ind., recently, a man fell into a ditch on the outskirts of the town, in such a manner that he was unable to extricate himself. A kind-hearted pedestrian helped him to his feet, and after the thing had been accomplished our hero said: "All right—hic—I'll vote for you." The strager looked at him doubtfully, and wished to know what for. "Wha' office ye runnin' for?" "I? None at all," was the answer. "Not a candidate?" "No, why!" "Why—hic—why? 'Cause I don't know as any man'd—hic—held 'nother as you did 'thout bein' a candidate!"

IN the trial of a breach of promise suit at Bristol, England, not long since, Mr. Norris, of the Western Circuit, who appeared for plaintiff, held up a bundle of 250 letters, which he said weighed three pounds avoirdupois. He read extracts from several of them, and pointed out that there frequently appeared the mystic letters M. G. B. U. and K., which he said the [illegible] kisses." In other portions of the letters were the initials M. D. and L. P., signifying my dear and little pet.

AN eccentric man, named Rude, died a few days ago at Preston, Conn., aged eighty years. He had lived in almost total seclusion on a farm that had been in possession of the family since 1682, and the original deed of which, given by Oneco, son of the Indian chief Uncas, is still preserved, bearing for its signature a rough picture of a turkey, which was Oneco's sign manual. Rude would never sell any hay, and there are several stacks upon the place scores of years old, through some of which trees have sprung up. A quantity of hay in the barn fifty-five years old, which was fresh and excellent, met with a ready sale at a recent auction. His estate was worth about $10,000.

THE Princess Marie of Mechlenburg-Schwerin, who is about to marry the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, will introduce a new custom in the Russian court. It has always been the usage for foreign princesses who are to become allied by marriage with the imperial house of Russia to enter the Greek Church, but it appears this practice is not considered consistent with the dignity of the new German Empire, and it will probably be discontinued. The Princess Marie will be the first who will continue in the exercise of her own religion after becoming a member of the imperial family. It is expected that the marriage will take place at the end of August, at Tsarskoe Selo.

A LOUISVILLE telegram of the 20th., says: A young lawyer of this city, named S. D. Richardson, was married last night to the daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants of this city. The interesting event so worked upon the young man's mind before the day arrived, that he forgot the form of law which requires a license before marriage can be solemnized in well-regulated society. It was not until this morning that the young man recognized that this important but formal matter had not been attended to; and the whole matter is now in a muddle. The distinguished Dr. Stuart Robinson joined the two together last night, and the residence of the bride's father was the scene of a very brilliant "wedding." But the probabilities are that it will all have to be done over.

QUEEN VICTORIA, at her last reception, wore a black silk dress, with a train, trimmed with black ostrich feathers and crape, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a diadem of emeralds and diamonds; also, a diamond and emerald necklace and brooch, the Ribbon and the Star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, the Saxe Coburg and Gotha Family Order, and the Persian Order of the Imperial Portrait. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of pale green satin, with plaitings of green crepe and a trimming of fine Brussels lace, looped with bunches of red and white currants; a train of pale green satin, edged with crepe and Brussels lace, and ornamented with bunches of red and white currants; headdress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert and the Danish Family Order.

May 30 1874

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, ... WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LARE, ... E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors,
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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 30, 1874.

NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF THE

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Are requested to meet at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1874,

At 11 o'clock A. M., to fix the time for holding the County Convention and to attend to other important business. Full attendance requested.

W. D. MOORE,
Chairman.

my29:3t

BUT few Administration organs have any defense for the plunderers of the Washington Board of Public Works. They prefer to keep silent.

NEGLEY can say that he merely voted for the salary grab and receives but five thousand dollars, whilst Grant signed it and is to get one hundred thousand.

IF taxation has the effect of making people happy, Pittsburghers ought to be in the seventh heaven of bliss. The Ring has more than doubled their taxes in a single year.

THE Boston Traveler says that Butler is dangerously ill and advises him to take a sea voyage. It, no doubt, like many others, would like to see him withdraw from the Capitol and never return.

ONE Sullivan sued the editor of the Jeffersonian at Findlay, Ohio, for libel, claiming ten thousand dollars. The case was tried last week and the jury gave the plaintiff damages to the amount of one cent.

IT is humorously but forcibly suggested that the title of the Civil Rights bill [illegible] "A bill for the taxation of the whites to keep up the negro schools."

THE Philadelphia Evening Bulletin informs its readers that we have no royal family in this country. Well, it must admit that the actions of President Grant are fast tending towards it. If he don't succeed in making his family a royal one, it won't be his fault.

THE impression seems to be that the Civil Rights Bill will not go through the House this session. It is also rumored that Grant will veto the bill. This rumor is probably strengthened by the fact that he vetoes the colored man at the White House in every capacity except that of servant.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT answers the communication of the Reform Association, of Philadelphia, which desired him to withhold his signature to Senate bill No. 69 entitled an act to divide the cities of the State into three classes, etc. He will sign the bill and leave to the court the settlement of the constitutional points raised.

WHEN Acting Mayor M'Masters applied to the young man, City Solicitor Bigelow, for advice regarding the case of the crusaders, that individual endeavored to hide himself, and when finally cornered, refused to give any opinion whether they should be held to answer or be discharged. He has put his foot in it so often that he prefers to be a nobody of late, but still manages to draw his rations at the rate of five thousand dollars a year.

THE Commercial is still unhappy over the election of United States Senator in Connecticut, alleging that Mr. Eaton was elected by reason of his having been a rebel sympathizer during the war. We would like the Commercial to tell us what Grant's reason was for appointing T. B. Searight to a fat office in Colorado, and why it was that Russell Errett, Bob Mackey, John K. Ewing, A. W. Taylor, together with Scott and Cameron and speaker Blaine urged the appointment of one who has been so bitterly denounced by the "trooly loil," as a blatant rebel sympathizer and who during part of the time controlled the columns of one of the most defiant and out-spoken Democratic journals in Pennsylvania. We think it is about time for the leaders of the Republican party to stop their war buncome, after having taken Searight and Moseby to their arms, and we trust that the honest soldiers of the country will no longer be misled by a party that would remove Gov. Lesig a wounded soldier to make way for Tom Searight.

AN UNGRACEFUL SURRENDER.

We thought that when the Gazette started out with the assumption that there would be a decrease in the taxes, and stated that in "ten days" it would publish the figures proving this fact, that it would be forced to make a very ungraceful surrender. The ten days of the Gazette has lengthened into twenty, and instead of producing the figures to show that there was to be a decrease of the taxes, it is forced to tacitly admit the truth of our figures, showing that the city taxes are more than doubled, while in the country districts they are largely increased.

It started out at a lively rate some time ago, publishing the comparative figures in a number of townships and boroughs to show a healthy decrease in the tax levy, but upon footing its figures it discovered quite an increase, and so stopped the publication. Why did it do so? It has only published about one-fourth of the country districts, which indicated about the rate of increase that we repeatedly predicted, while those that remain unpublished are the ones where the most complaints are made.

The Gazette has got itself into a pitiful predicament and all that it can do is to deny THE POST's figures in one breath and admit them to be true in the next. Yesterday it came out with the following characteristic whine:

> THE POST now comes down with the admission that the county taxes will not exceed last year by more than twenty per cent., which is something for it to admit. The truth simply is, that as a rule, those taxes will be less than heretofore. By quoting what we said relative to county taxes, and applying it to the city, it claims to make a point. The fact simply is, that we stated long since, that owing to interest on water bonds, and to different forms of city indebtedness, the city taxes would probably be higher. We also mentioned, specifically, the fact that the new Constitution requires the taxes, or income to provide for expenses, and this requires a larger revenue than heretofore, when deficiencies could make up or borrowed. We have no desire or purpose to defend anything that is in any way wrong. If it shall develop, as THE POST wildly charges, that there is corruption, let the fact be specially developed, and, if convinced, we are ready to join hands to see our politics purified. But wild indiscriminate charges are of no value. More than this, much of this increased taxation is the result of debts, deliberately entered into for city improvements, and against which THE POST had no word of protest.

THE POST has not "come down" at all, because it has had no occasion to do so. We started out originally with the assertion, that the taxes were to be largely increased, and the Gazette for reply said that we lied—that there was to be no increase. We have produced the figures to show that the taxes in the city have been more than doubled, and the Gazette dare not deny them. So it turns around and says that it has believed all along that the city taxes would probably be higher. It got its information from this paper, or if it knew the facts before we published them, it has been engaged in a deliberate attempt to deceive its readers.

The Gazette's explanation about the on Water Bonds, and to make up deficiencies, is not at all satisfactory. The interest on the Water Bonds will be about $287,000, whereas the increase in taxes will exceed $1,500,000. Are these deficiencies to the amount of more than a million of dollars to be made up? and if so, how were these deficiencies created? That is a question that the people would like to have answered. Have the salaries of the Ring officials been increased in proportion to the increase of the tax levy? How many accounts have been added to the noble army of polemen, and tape carriers, and measurers, and chainmen and the like? Will there be $60,000 instead of $30,000 paid out this year to lawyers to instruct the City Attorney in his duties? There are questions in which the people are concerned very seriously. Last year when the taxes were less than one million of dollars, it took the larger part of half a million dollars to pay official salaries. This year when they reach $2,500,000, does the pay of officials bear the same proportion?

The Gazette proposes a willingness to assist in exposing official corruption, but its words are idle wind. Before the public can place any confidence in its professions it will have to sever its connection with the Ring, and ceases to feed upon its favors. It has but one staple argument whenever and take occasion to expose the expose the extravagance of the Ring and that is to say—"THE POST is a liar." That comprehends its whole argument.

Another form of argument adopted by the Gazette is to charge us with being responsible for the increase in taxation because we did not oppose and defeat the projects of the Ring. We can "oppose" but we cannot "defeat" the jobs of the Ring, especially when the Ring itself with a cloud of subsidized journals unite in opposing us. The files of the two papers will show that while THE POST has steadily opposed the jobs of the Ring, the Gazette has just as steadily supported them. Hence, it comes with exceeding bad grace from the organ of the Ring to blame us for not defeating the identical jobs that it has helped to foist upon the public. Its own admission of corruption, belittles it in the estimation of every sensible and honest man. Will the Gazette join us in demanding the names of all the sinecures about Municipal Hall, and the salaries paid them, and the services they actually perform? We challenge it to the task.

GOT ENOUGH OF THEM.

The Senators from Arkansas, Clayton and Dorsey have been called upon to resign by a veto of 47 to 9 of the House of Representatives of that State.

The whereases affirm that the Senators "secured their election by bribes, corruption and fraud—mildly called by their followers "Republican appliances;" that they "have been guilty of the crime of treason against the State;" that they conspired with certain Judges and others to overthrow the State Government, and sought to corrupt the Judiciary of the State. Several other little reflections are cast upon the characters of the Arkansas Senators, and the Senate is invited, in the event of their refusal to resign, to investigate these charges with a view to their expulsion.

These roosters are partners in various railroad schemes and have robbed the people of their State of millions and of such is the Senate of the United States.

ALAS! POOR RICHARDSON.

Secretary Richardson's position is anything but enviable. His friends are laboring assiduously to prevent the presentation and adoption of the resolution of censure agreed upon by the Committee of Ways and Means. They do not appear to set up any claim that he does not deserve censure in connection with the Sanborn business, but say that he has already been sufficiently punished by the scathing report of the Committee.

We do not think so. This is no time for lacksidasial morals and sentimentalism. The spirit of greed and corruption has run riot in high places quite long enough. An example ought to be made, and Mr. Richardson is a fitting person for the purpose. A man who will run the Treasury Department in the interest of favorites, and afford facilities for robbing both the public and private individuals has no right to beg for mercy either by himself or his friends. A resolution of censure is not all the punishment that he deserves. Congress should not wait for his resignation, or for President Grant to remove him from the position that he has so signally disgraced. He should be impeached and disqualified from holding office in the future. If we have come to that point in our national history, where honesty in public station to meet with no reward, it is to be hoped that we have not reached that other point where dishonesty is to escape rebuke and punishment. A Washington special says that the ugly feature about Richardson's case is that while the class of taxes embraced in the contracts belonged to the internal revenue, all the papers for Sanborn were made out by Boutwell, then Secretary, Richardson, then assistant, and Banfield without ever saying a word to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or asking his advice.

It could hardly have been ignorance and incompetence that led to this palpable violation of law, but was part of a pre-arranged scheme in favor of Sanborn and his silent partners. One would think with the circumstances of the case before him, Grant would only be too glad to get rid of Richard- [illegible] respondent of our contemporary of the Commercial says:

> There is a general impression that the delay in the appointment of an associate justice of the Court of Claims is owing to the fact that the place is being held open for Secretary Richardson, the first intelligence of whose prospective appointment was announced in these dispatches.

This, however, is a habit that the President has. If a man is found incompetent or unworthy to hold one position, Grant gives him another, and generally a promotion. In view of the Sanborn revelations it is eminently proper that the President should appoint Richardson to the Court of Claims, although it is not strictly a promotion. It will give him a wide field for routine business, and one in which favorites will stand an excellent chance of accumulating honest pennies.

It will be an edifying sight to see Mr. Richardson shake off the slimy Sanborn robes and deck himself out in judicial ermine, and set in judgment upon the claims presented by and against the government. His past record will be a good one, and the number of his associates will make it convenient to shift the responsibilities. What arrangements have been made, or will be made for, Sawyer and Banfield and Sanborn himself? These worthies ought not to be left out in the cold. There seems to be no good reason why Sanborn should not be made Secretary of the Treasury. He is as much entitled to the position as Richardson is to be transferred from the Treasury to the Court of Claims. Richardson's partners ought not to be forgotten.

SENATOR DORSEY of Arkansas, an Ohio carpet-bagger is a full fledged specimen of the Radical statesman. Last fall he bought a house from Boss Shepherd and had it furnished sumptuously, giving in payment a draft on London, where he represented that he had $200,000 to his credit. Not long ago the draft was returned with the unwelcome intelligence that the drawer had no funds there. The furniture man at once began to look after his goods, but he found that the noble Senator had raised the wind by negotiating a loan secured by a chattel mortgage on his furniture. The merchant was naturally very wrathy at this, and told the distinguished Ohioan who represents Arkansas in the United States Senate that he meant business if something wasn't done. Something was done by somebody. The chattel mortgage was relieved, and the furniture was secured by another chattel mortgage on the honorable Senator's household goods, his wagon, and horses. He is no doubt one of the lynx-eyed speculators sitting on the political watch towers that a contemporary speaks of.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps will take place in Bellefonte, Pa., on Thursday, the fourth of June. This meeting promises to be the largest ever held by the Association and every effort is being put forth to make the reunion a more than usually pleasant one. Special invitations have been extended to a number of distinguished gentlemen to be present, and a general invitation is given to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania to come and spend a day with their comrades in arms. The programme proposed for the day will include a very interesting variety of exercises. Addresses will be delivered by distinguished soldiers; a grand review of all the soldiers of the late war who may be present. The State College Cadets will be present and sometime during the day give a public drill, using the new infantry tactics, and a number of other exercises will go to make up the pleasures of the day, the whole to end up with a grand display of fire works in the evening. That well known pyrotechnist, Prof. Jackson of Philadelphia, will be present and have the entire management of this exhibition.

Excursion tickets will be issued by all the Railroads. Let there be a full turn out of all who can possibly go.

THE crusaders have at length accomplished their main object, which was to concentrate public attention and consolidate public opinion. The moment they were thrown in prison for a technical violation of the city ordinances, the sympathy of the whole community went with them. The case of Joe Barker is not likely to be forgotten in this community, who had no following until he occupied a cell, when he found sympathizers sufficient to elect him Mayor whilst yet in jail. We will not anticipate the consequences, if reputable ladies, however much we may differ as to their mode of proceedings, are placed in cells alongside of the lowest and most depraved criminals. Their arrest was a blunder; and the easiest way out of the dilemma is to let them sing and pray.

AN example of Radical consistency is now being shown daily in the columns of the Commercial, Dispatch, Gazette and Telegraph which have a great deal to say about Negley and the salary grab, because he pocketed only five thousand dollars extra. Not a word can be gotten out of either of them concerning Grant's conduct in the disreputable business, and who is to be paid one hundred thousand dollars for signing and making the bill the law. They should pay some little attention to the President's actions concerning the steal or say less about Negley's vote.

THE Civil Rights bill seemed a necessity to preserve the colored population to the Radical party for the next Presidential election. Since negro equality is now likely to be made compulsory, we believe the next move will be in the direction of woman suffrage. There is now no sufficient reason why the white women of the country should be placed below the negro in the matter of voting. We are fast becoming converted to a recognition of the fact that it must come and ought to be seriously considered at once.

EVEN the staid old New York Evening Post takes but little stock in the Senate's Civil Rights bill. It argues that—

> The establishment of mixed schools throughout the South at present by legislative enactment we believe to be impossible. It is true that negro children can be admitted to all schools supported by taxation, although whether the Federal government has power to interfere in the expenditure of State taxes is a very serious question; but there is no method by which white children can be retained in them. All the evidence we have seen on this subject points the same way. The best friends of the negro believe in separate schools for the present in most places. General Armstrong, who is doing so much at Hampton, in Virginia, for the education of the negro, is emphatically opposed to mixed schools. Senator Brownlow says that "it is not a question whether we will have mixed schools, but whether—we shall have any system of public instruction at all." The address issued on Friday by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South says that they have kept the two races distinct in their ecclesiastical organization, while their brethren in the Northern States have mixed conferences, mixed congregations and mixed schools. "We," they say, "do not ask them to adopt our plan. We cannot adopt theirs." With regard, then, to any constitutional objections to this measure, it appears to us that in many important particulars it will be unwise and practically inoperative; wise and just in some of its provisions, it seems to us to ignore in others that time is an important element in all reforms. If it is not enforced it will simply be irritating. Whatever injury it inflicts will fall upon the negro, without enough compensating good, so far as we can see. We believe that the bill will not be passed by the House of Representatives without important amendments.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON publishes a communication in the Cincinnati papers, in the course of which he says: "An item in the Covington column of Saturday's Commercial makes it proper for me to say that neither the 'Bowler party' nor any of their associates, friends, or agents, nor the present owner of the Kentucky Central railroad, their friends or agents, have directly or indirectly given or promised to give to any Directors of the Covington or Lexington railroad company, or to any other person, any sum of money or other thing of value 'to put through the proposed compromise,' or to exert any influence in that direction, or to favor it. It is also proper for me to state here that the merit of originating the negotiations for compromise does not belong to the Bowler interest. The proposition was very cordially received by us, but it originated with our antagonists."

THE Christian statesman Howard is described by "Gath" as a "somewhat handsome man, with a white face and an expression of sensibility now intensified by mental suffering."

COMMENTING upon the indictment of Governor Moses, a Columbia journal exclaims:—"What have we come to? Fraudulent pay certificates, county treasurers' defalcations, the losing of the acts by the Legislature, bankruptcy, and now an indictment by the Grand Jury on infamous charges—all matters in which the Governor of the State is implicated! These things show South Carolina in a most odious light. They are the fit accompaniments of the process which is now going on all over the State of selling the people's property for taxes they cannot and should not pay. Infamy and outrage cannot go any further. Will the government at Washington look at our condition?"

JEFFERSON DAVIS writes from London to a friend in North Carolina, under date of April 28, that his ill health was improved by the voyage across the Atlantic, and, though yet weak, he hopes to return soon, and be entirely restored to his usual condition.

THE Milwaukee News styles Colfax the smiling villain.

CALENDAR OF POLITICAL EVENTS

June 1. Oregon election.
June 10. Illinois Independent Convention.
June 10. Indiana Reform Convention.
June 10. Kansas Independent Convention.
June 17. Illinois Republican Convention.
June 17. Indiana Republican Convention.
June 17. Vermont Republican Convention.
June 18. Maine Republican Convention.
June 22. Congress to adjourn—perhaps!
June 23. Maine Democratic Convention.
June 24. Iowa Anti-Monopoly Convention.
June 30. Illinois Prohibition Convention.
June 30. Arkansas election for Constitutional Convention.
July 1. Iowa Republican Convention.
July 14. Arkansas Constitutional Convention meets.
July 15 Ohio Democratic Convention.
July 15 Indiana Democratic Convention.
July 29. Alabama Conservative Convention.
Aug. 3. Kentucky election.
Aug. 6. North Carolina election.
Aug. 18. Ohio election to adopt or reject new Constitution.
Aug. 19. Pennsylvania Republican Convention.
Aug. 19. Tennessee Conservative Convention.
Aug. 26. Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.
Sept. 1. Vermont election.
Sept. 14. Maine election.
Oct. 13. Ohio election.
Oct. 13. Indiana election.
Oct. 13. Iowa election.
Oct. 13. Nebraska election.
Oct. 14. Georgia election.
Oct. 22. West Virginia election.
Nov. 2. Louisiana election.
Nov. 3. Elections in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin.

NOTE. All the above-named States (32) elect Representatives for the Forty-fourth Congress, besides State officers varying in each State. The elections to the Forty-fourth Congress will be completed, next year, as follows; New Hampshire, in March; Rhode Island and Connecticut, in April; California, in September; Mississippi, in November. The Forty-fourth Congress will, unless sooner convened, meet on the first Monday in December, 1875.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE German Luthern congregation of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, have [illegible] lot and will build a parsonage this summer.

A BOY named Clinton Shaffer was killed by the cars in Sunbury on Tuesday last. His father was engineer of the train that run over the boy.

JIMMY MORGAN, a boy of twelve, was seriously wounded while investigating a pistol at Franklin on Friday last. The ball entered his face just below the left eye and is yet somewhere in his head.

DIXON and Farner escaped from the Ebensburg jail, on the morning of the 21st inst. Farner was in prison waiting for a new trial on the charge of raping a little girl in Johnstown.

INSTEAD of decorating the graves of soldiers with flowers, Reading will this year plant rose bushes in full bloom over every mound which marks the resting place of the patriotic dead.

IT is proposed to hold the first meeting of the National Lumber Association, in which the trade throughout the United States shall be represented, at Williamsport, some time in June next.

THE "shut-down" movement in the oil regions has come to an end, having lasted only about three weeks, instead of three months. All signers to the pledge to stop drilling have been released by the Producers' Executive Committee.

THE last reported victim of woman's wiles, real or imagined, is Mr. Geo. Streit, of Altoona, who has brought suit against Miss Barbara Behringer for the recovery of ninety dollars and a diamond engagement ring which, he alleges, were obtained by false pretense.

THE steam saw mill of La Fayette Stallman, five miles north of Brookville, was blown up on Friday by the explosion of the boiler. Mr. Smallman was thrown seventy feet, instantly killed and frightfully mangled. Joseph Wilson was seriously injured and has had his left arm amputated. A boy named Summerville was slightly hurt. William Geer, a young man employed in the mill, was hurled some seventy feet without receiving the least injury. The mill was completely demolished.

OHIO NEWS.

A PUBLIC library is talked of in Ashland.

IT is said that no less than a million of dollars will be invested the coming season in developing the Noble county coal fields.

PRESIDENT EDWARD ORTON, of the Ohio Agricultural College, will leave for Europe on or about the first of July, and be gone about two months.

A LITTLE four year old son of Mr. Daniel Mead, of Greenwich township, Herron county, was recently burned to death by its clothing taking fire.

A TOURNAMENT of the Northwestern Ohio Volunteer Firemen's Association will be held at Van Wert, on the third Thursday in August.

THE 5th annual meeting of the Editorial and Printer's Convention of North-Eastern Ohio, will be held at Salem, on Thursday and Friday, June 4th and 5th.

THE residents of Ashland county are making efforts to erect a handsome monument on the county court house ground to the memory of the soldiers from that county who were killed in the late war.

THE school teachers of Massillon, Canton, Alliance, Salem, New Lisbon, Revenna, Mt. Union and several other places, will have a Grand Educational Picnic at Mt. Union, on Saturday the 6th of June, 1874.

SOME villain attempted to fire a number of valuable buildings in Carrolton, Carrol county, on Tuesday of last week. Three tiers of barrels standing on ends were found saturated with turpentine on the Loofturron saloon and a match had been touched to the barrels, but the fire fortunately went out.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT called up the Senate bill supplementary, to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of the road. He explained that the bill was for the purpose of enabling the company to execute a mortgage upon that portion of the road completed.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted an amendment that nothing of this act be construed to have the effect to entitle the said corporation to any other or further rights to public lands, or in any other respect as against the United States than such as by law it is now entitled to. Agreed to, and the bill was passed as amended.

PENSIONS.

Mr. PRATT called up the House bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to pensions, approved March 3d, 1873, which provides that all persons who have lost an arm at or above the elbow shall be rated second class, and receive a pension of twenty-four dollars per month. Passed.

Mr. SARGENT, from the committee of conference on naval appropriations, called up the report of that committee last week, and it was agreed to.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States transmitting a letter from the President of the Civil Service Commission enclosing full answers from the heads of departments in regard to the workings of civil service rules therein. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

Also, a message from the President transmitting all papers and correspondence in relation to the troubles in Arkansas. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table. It was ordered that debate on amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill be limited to five minutes for each Senator.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. SARGENT said the deficiency bill last year appropriated $11,000,000, and several years ago $20,000,000 were appropriated by a similar bill. The present bill appropriated less than $4,000,000. The committee had made very few changes in it as passed by the House. As it came from that body the bill appropriated $3,372,155. The amendments agreed upon by the Senate committee increased the amount to $3,850,863, the principal item of increase being for the care of the Apache Indians, which amounted to $300,000. Various amendments proposed by the committee were concurred in; among them were the following: For furniture, carpets, repairs, &c., in the Treasury Department and buildings under its control, $30,000, instead of $10,000 allowed by the House; for the subsistence of the Kickapoo Indians up to July 1, 1874, they having been removed from the borders of Mexico and Texas to the Indian territory $25,000; the amendment proposed by the Committee to increase the appropriation to subsist and take proper care of the Apaches from two to five hundred thousand dollars was, after debate agreed to. The provision that none of the moneys hereby appropriated for the payment of deficiencies in the Indian service shall be paid until the necessities for the expenditures shall have been examined into by the Secretary of Interior and Board of Peace Commissioners, and approved by them, and vouchers therefor approved by the Secretary of the Interior and requiring the Board of Commissioners to make such examinations was stricken out, such duty having already been imposed by the existing law. Other amendments of the committee were agreed to.

The Committee reported to strike out the second section of the bill, making it unlawful for any department of the government to spend in any official year any sum in [illegible] made by Congress for that fiscal year, or to involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriation, any violation of the act to be deemed a misdemeanor and be punished as provided for in the third section of the act of July 25th, 1868.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. STEWART introduced a joint resolution proposing the following as an amendment to the Constitution:

Article 16—If any State shall fail to maintain a common school system under which all persons between the ages of five and eighteen years not incapacitated from the same, shall receive free of charge such elementary education as Congress may prescribe, Congress shall have power to establish therein such a system, and cause the same to be maintained at the expense of such State. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill.

After some discussion, Mr. Sherman moved to amend the second section so as to provide that any violation of it should be deemed high misdemeanor, and to strike out that portion of the section providing for punishment should be as provided in section three of the act of July 25th, 1868. Agreed to—yeas, 21; nays, 17.

A vote was then taken upon the recommendation of the Committee, to strike out that section as amended, and it was agreed to.

Pending discussion, the Chair laid before the Senate a resolution of the House, announcing the death of Hon. David B. Mellish, and inviting the Senate to attend his funeral in the hall of the House at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. CONKLING made brief remarks appropriate to the occasion and offered a resolution in respect to the memory of the deceased, accepting the invitation of the House to attend the funeral to-morrow and declaring the Senate adjourned. Agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. ORTH, chairman of the Committee on Territories, offered a resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to give requisite notice for the termination of the treaty of the 2d of May, 1863, between the United States and the King of the Belgians, with leave to report at any time. Adopted.

CIVIL RIGHTS AGAIN.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and take up the Senate supplementary civil rights bill, and refer it to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time. Lost—yeas, 153; nays, 84; not two-thirds in the affirmative. The Republicans who voted "no" were Messrs. Banning, Bomberg, Butler (Tenn.,) Lowndes, Smith (Va.,) Smith (N. C.) Strait and Thornberg.

THE DEATH OF MR. MELLISH.

Mr. TREMAINE rose to announce the death of his colleague, Mellish, and to request that the usual and proper action be taken by the House in connection with that event. He offered resolutions for the appointment of a committee of five to superintend the funeral arrangements of Mellish at four o'clock to-morrow; that the remains be removed to Auburn, Mass., in charge of the sergeant-at-arms and attended by a committee, and that the House do now adjourn.

Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by Messrs. Wood, Kelly, Lawrence, G. F. Hoar and Cox. Resolutions were adopted, and the Speaker appointed as a committee to superintend the funeral, Messrs. Smart, Cox, Clements, Harris and Magee.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The House amendments to the bill donating condemned cannon to certain Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were concurred in and passed.

Mr. HOWE presented a communication addressed to him by Messrs. Rivers & Bailey, making charges against the official conduct of Congressional Printer Clapp, and moved that the same be referred to the Joint Committee on Printing with instructions to investigate them and power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill.

After making some amendments, the committee arose and reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in the committee were agreed to, including that to strike out a section of the bill prohibiting any government officer from expending any money in excess of appropriations made by Congress, or to involve the government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

THE CENTENNIAL.

This bill was then taken up. The Committee on Appropriations having reported a proviso that the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expense attending such exposition, or by reason of the same, it was agreed to in Committee of the Whole, and the bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS said this bill reminded him of the man who invited his friend to dine with him, but told him at the same time it must be at his own expense. By this bill the government proposed to invite other nations to participate in the grand festival, but said it must be at their own expense. He moved to strike out the proviso of the committee just agreed to. Rejected.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 25, nays 17, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Boutwell, Buckingham, Cameron, Conkling, Conner, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Dorsey, Flanagin, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Kelly, Logan, Merrill (Md.) Patterson, Ramsey, Robertson, Scott, Spencer, Washburne and Windom—25.

Nays—Messrs. Boreman, Carpenter, Chandler, Edmunds, Fenton, Hager, Hamlin (Texas,) McCreedy, Merrimon, Morrill (Vt.,) Norwood, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Tipton, Wadleigh and Wright—17.

BILL TO REVISE STATUTES.

Mr. CONKLING moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill reported by him yesterday from the Committee on revision of laws, to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States, in force December 1, 1873. Agreed to.

Without making any progress on the bill, the hour of four o'clock arrived when the Senate proceeded in a body to the hall of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the late D. B. Mellish. The Senate returned to the Chamber at 4:55 and then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Ways and Means on the Sanborn contract, and was addressed by Mr. Beck, a member of that committee.

REMARKS OF MR. BECK ON THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

Mr. BECK spoke of Sanborn as a man who had been paid $213,000 for doing absolutely nothing, except prostituting the officers of the government to his own purposes. He had no hesitation in saying that the whole thing was

A SYSTEM OF CORRUPTION,

a perversion of law, an over-riding of authority such as he had never seen equalled, and hoped he would never see again. He referred to the impugnment of the motives of the committee in the editorials of the administration organ, the Republican, and said that as the Treasury Department had thus thrown down the gauntlet, he would now say what he had not intended to say, that he would make a record to show that these officials could not stay in that department, and that no honest President could keep them. He would not use denunciation, but would bring forth

STUBBORN FACTS

which demanded impeachment, and which demanded the conviction of Sanborn to the Penitentiary of the country. He declared that the Sanborn contracts were made by Richardson, as Acting Secretary, taking advantage of the temporary absence of Boutwell, and that, under it, Sanborn was allowed his fifty per centum in cases where indictments were already pending, so that there could have been no pretence of discovery on the part of Sanborn. He specified particularly the case of Simon Herman, thus indicted for some whisky fraud, who had paid $1,000 to the Government, of which Sanborn received one-half, and had also paid, as a blackmail operation, $2,000 to A. G. Fay, one-half of which be was told by Fay was to go to Sanborn. He cited

OTHER CASES

where Sanborn was paid fifty per centum on collections which were not embraced within his contract, and asked whether there was not

AN IMPEACHABLE OFFENSE.

He referred to peremptory orders given to supervisors and collectors of internal revenue to obey John D. Sanborn in all things, which orders were signed by the secretary or solicitor, or assistant secretary, thus making

SANBORN ABSOLUTE MASTER

of all these men, while at the same time a severely studied silence in regard to all these transactions had been maintained toward the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who was by law the only officer authorized to receive these collections. Referring to Secretary Richardson's statement before the committee, he declared that it was

ABSOLUTELY PITIABLE

to see a man at the head of a great department of the government pleading infancy and imbecility as an excuse for all his acts; that the Assistant Secretary had stood by and backed his superior, each trying to throw blame on the Solicitor, and make him appear a guilty man, and that the Solicitor, on the contrary, had shown that he had but obeyed the orders of his superiors.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that Mr. Beck had charged, and sustained the charge, that the Secretary of the Treasury had been guilty of an impeachable offense. If that were so, the Committee on Ways and Means would not have done its whole duty until it presented to the House a resolution of impeachment. The Constitution provided for impeachment, but knew of no law by which the House could kick an official, or pull his ear, or pronounce him a rascal.

Mr. BECK reminded Mr. Eldridge that the question before the House was the question of repealing the law and of annulling these contracts. When a question of impeachment or censure came up, the speech of the gentleman from Wisconsin would fit very well. He declared his belief in Secretary Richardson's honesty, but that his acts showed him to be incapable, to be unfit for his place, and to deserve severe censure. At the close of Beck's speech, the previous question was ordered and the matter went over till to-morrow.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner in the chair, on the bill to amend existing customs and Internal Revenue laws.

Mr. DAWES opened the debate. He congratulated the House on the gradual extinction of the deficit of $11,000,000, which appeared at the opening of the session, and stated that at the end of the fiscal year there would be five, six or seven million dollars to be carried to the sinking fund. The pending bill, he said, made no material changes. Altogether the aggregate of results was as near to nothing as could be arranged. It disturbed values as little as possible.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the second section of the bill which makes the duty on still wines in casks 40 cents a gallon, and in bottles $1 50 a case.

Mr. FOSTER (Ohio) moved to make the duty on still wines in casks 50c instead of 40c a gallon, and advocated the motion.

Mr. BECK sustained Foster's motion, and argued that as much wine would be imported with a duty of 50c a gallon as with a duty of 40c, and that the difference would be a gain of over a million of dollars to the Treasury.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) favored fixing the rate at 55c.

Mr. LUTTRELL moved to make the duty 60c a gallon.

After further debate, the two last amendments were rejected, and Mr. Foster's adopted.

Mr. DAWES moved to strike out of the fourth section the item taxing alizarine 10 per cent., in order to have it put on the free list. Agreed to.

Without making any further progress on the bill the committee rose.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF THE LATE HON. T. MELLISH.

The House then took a recess for the preparation of the hall for the obsequies of Mr. Mellish. The funeral services were solemn and impressive. They were conducted in the presence of members of the Senate, to whom seats were assigned in the eastern section of the hall, the presiding officer occupying the Chair beside the Speaker. The members of the committee appointed to accompany the remains occupied chairs on one side of the area in front of the clerk's desk, and the widow and two other ladies, relatives of Mr. Mellish, with his three little children, occupied seats on the other side. The coffin was carried in by four of the Capitol police, and placed on a bier in the centre of the area. The religious ceremonies were conducted by the Chaplains of the two Houses, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Rankin. The seat and desk of the deceased member were draped all day, and an offering of flowers placed upon the desk.

At the conclusion of the funeral services the Senate returned to its own chamber, and the House adjourned. The body, with the officers, mourners and Committee, is to leave for New York to-night.

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WASHINGTON, May 27, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably on the bill introduced by him a few days ago, to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy. Passed.

Mr. SARGENT called up the bill reported from the Finance Committee this morning, amendatory of the act to reduce duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxation, and it passed.

Mr. CONKLING called up unfinished business, being the bill to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States, in force December 1st, 1873. Passed.

He next called up the bill to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia in force on December 1st, 1873, and that revising and embodying all laws creating post routes to December 1st, 1873, which were passed.

ALABAMA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) called up the Alabama contested election case of Sykes vs. Spencer, and spoke in favor of the minority report, declaring Sykes to be entitled to his seat in the Senate instead of Spencer. In conclusion, he submitted a resolution declaring Spencer not entitled to his seat in the Senate, and that it be awarded to Sykes.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

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THE HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means in the matter of the Sanborn contracts.

Mr. NIBLACK, a member of the committee, addressed the House. He regarded all developments as showing a most remarkable case of mal-administration.

Mr. CLIMER denounced the whole proceedings under the Sanborn contracts, and said the Secretary of the Treasury had a set at the Treasury Department of incompetent and imbecile line of Secretaries, commencing with Hamilton and ending with Richardson, like a race of giants being ended by pigmies. He regretted the committee's report did not recommend the impeachment of three of the chief persons stained in the matter, one for incompetency and inefficiency, and the two others for complicity. It was an astounding thing that the President had not yielded to public opinion and removed these officers, instead of acting in defiance and disregard of it. It was only within a day or two the President had removed a District official for attempting to tell the truth.

Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS closed the debate.

The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Beck, prohibiting any Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress from acting as agent, attorney, proctor, advocate, solicitor or counsel for any person in connection with a violation of the customs or revenue laws, and it was adopted without division.

THE MOIETY LAW REPEALED.

The bill which repeals the law on which the Sanborn contracts were based, was then passed without division and without objection.

Mr. BUTLER reported a bill removing the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes of Alabama. Passed.

Also, a bill providing that all colored persons residing within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations at the time when the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution took effect, and their children are declared part of these nations or tribes, with all the rights to hold office, to send their children to the public schools, and with all other rights and privileges now enjoyed by those Indians, and providing that the denial of such rights to colored persons shall be a misdemeanor.

After debate as to the right of the Government to force these negroes upon the Indians, the bill was passed by a strict party vote—yeas, 140; nays, 67.

Mr. POTTER reported back adversely the petition that the 12th of April, being Abraham Lincoln's birthday, be declared a national holiday; also, the petition for the election of United States senators by popular suffrage; also, the bill providing that no person shall serve as a juror in the United States courts, who cannot read and write the English language. The latter bill was passed.

Mr. POLAND, from the same committee, reported back adversely a lot of petitions asking for woman suffrage. Laid on the table.

ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. POLAND also reported a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into the disturbed condition of governmental affairs in Arkansas, and to ascertain facts relating thereto, whether that State has now a government Republican in form, the officers of which are duly elected and which as now organized ought to be recognized by the government of the United States with power for the committee to send for persons and papers, or to proceed to Arkansas and to report at any time.

Mr. ELDRIDGE desired to offer an amendment to include South Carolina, but Mr. Poland refused to yield for that purpose, and moved the previous question which was seconded. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 129; nays 84, nearly a party vote.

Mr. WARD (Ills.) moved as a substitute to the labor bill providing that a day's work of conductors and drivers on street cars in the District of Columbia shall not exceed ten hours. Passed.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. TREMAINE reported back the Senate amendments to the bill to repeal the bankrupt law, and moved a non-concurrence, and the appointment of a conference committee. He said that the Judiciary Committee had been anxious to perfect the Senate amendments as far as possible, but that the more it was examined the more confirmed the majority of the committee had become in its original conclusion, that every effort should be made to procure the repeal of the law. He then proceeded to notice some aspersions affecting his honor and integrity in respect to his connection with the bill, and to charge that it had been reported in the interest of Jay Cooke & Co. He challenged and invited the fullest scrutiny and investigation in relation to his action in connection with the bill, and declared that there was not the slightest foundation for any charge, accusation or investigation whatever against him.

No action was taken on Tremaine's motion.

The House then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the session being for the consideration of the tariff bill.

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INSTANTLY KILLED.

A Prominent Citizen Meets with Instant Death from a Railway Train.

Special to The Post.

NEW LEXINGTON, OHIO, May 26.

Mr. George W. Taylor was instantly killed to-day by a train on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley railroad, at McLuney Station, six miles east of this place. He was one of the prominent citizens of the county, and was for many years connected with the press of Perry county. For several years past he has lived on a farm near Roseville, and has filled several offices of trust and responsibility. He was a brother of Colonel James Taylor, the railroad and iron man of this county, and W. A. Taylor, of THE POST'S editorial staff. He was one of seven brothers, was aged about forty, and leaves a wife and four children. His mother, verging upon ninety years, and in feeble health, also survives him, although it is feared that the shock will prove fatal. Two of her sons and a number of her grandsons were killed during the late Civil War.

J. W. F.

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THE WOMEN VICTORIOUS.

Just as we go to press with this edition of THE WEEKLY POST we learn that in the case of the crusaders the Court reverses the decision of acting Mayor M'Masters—the fines will be returned to the ladies and they will be permitted to sing and pray as much or little as they choose.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

A Wilson Norris, Commander of the Department G. A. R. of Pennsylvania, has issued the following circular, which will be of interest to soldiers' orphans:

The Commander takes pleasure in informing the Department that the Legislature has amended the laws relating to the care of soldiers and soldiers' orphans, by the passage of the following:

"The children of deceased soldiers who were formerly residents of this State, and enlisted into the service of the United States in regiments belonging to other States, and died in said service, such children now residents of this State, and the children of deceased, destitute or permanently disabled soldiers or sailors, whether born after or before January 1st, 1866, shall be admitted into the soldiers' orphans' schools on the same conditions as the orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors are now admitted. Provided the number shall not exceed one hundred."

Posts are requested to seek such cases at once, and make application for their admission to the State Superintendent, Prof. J. P. Wickersham, Harrisburg, accompanied by a full statement of the circumstances of the child or children, to be approved by the Post Commander.

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NORMAL SCHOOL DEDICATION.

THE TENTH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT CALIFORNIA, PA.

The State Normal School located at the beautiful little town of California, Washington county, was dedicated on Tuesday afternoon. The dedicatory services were of the most interesting character and were witnessed by nearly every resident of the proud little village, as well as a large number of the dignitaries of the State, among whom were Superintendent Wickersham, Professors Curry and Long, of this city, Professor Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington county, and Messrs. Daniel Kane, of Washington, and J. C. Flenniken, of Wayne county. Interesting addresses were made by Messrs. Kane, Wickersham, Curry and Flenniken.

The building is pronounced one of the finest devoted to educational purposes in the State and has been completed at a cost of $70,000. All the modern improvements and conveniences are attached to it. The school will be under the superintendence of Prof. Arenfield and his assistant, Prof. Hertzog.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The Blood is the Life." When this source is corrupted, the painful and sorrow-producing effects are visible in many shapes. The multifarious forms in which it manifests itself would form subjects upon which I might write volumes. But as all the varied forms of disease which depend upon bad blood are cured, or best treated, by such medicines as take up from this fluid and excrete from the system the noxious elements, it is not of practical importance that I should describe each. For instance, medical authors describe about fifty varieties of skin disease, but as they all require for their cure very similar treatment it is of no practical utility to know just what name to apply to a certain form of skin disease, so you know how best to cure it. Then again I might go on and describe various kinds of scrofulous sores, fever sores, white swellings, enlarged glands and ulcers of varying appearance; might describe how virulent poison may show itself in various forms of eruptions, ulcers, sore throat, bony tumors, etc.; but as all these various appearing manifestations of bad blood are cured by a uniform means, I deem such a course necessary. Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the great fountain of life, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and soundness of constitution will return to us. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They are warranted to cure tetter, salt rheum, scald head, St. Anthony's fire, rose rash or erysipelas, ring worms, pimples, blotches, spots, eruptions, pustules, boils, carbuncles, sore eyes, rough skin, scurf, scrofulous sores and swellings, fever, white swellings, tumors, old sores or swellings, affections of the skin, throat and bones, and ulcers of the liver, stomach, kidneys and lungs.

STTH&W

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS.

The extensive factory of Messrs. C. Coleman & Son still takes the lead in the manufacture of wogons of all kinds, hacks, carts, wheelbarrows, etc. Their manufactures are highly spoken of by all who have bought their makes, who recommend the firm to their neighbors, which assists greatly in increasing the business of the firm. All those in need of vehicles of any kind should call on this firm and examine their large stock and learn their low prices. Their present location is now at the corner of Craig street and the river, Allegheny.

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THE PERSISTENT CRUSADERS.

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ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS YESTERDAY AND LAST EVENING.

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THE HEARING—THE ARGUMENT AND DECISION POSTPONED UNTIL THIS MORNING—THE LADIES ENCOURAGED TO CONTINUE THE WORK.

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(From The Daily Post of Tuesday.)

The usual large attendance was had at the Alliance rooms yesterday morning, and previous to the regular exercises of the meeting the ladies retired to the rear room to hold a consultation as to what course to pursue in case of conviction at the afternoon hearing. The prevailing determination seemed to be to go to jail rather than pay any fine that might be imposed.

Shortly before ten o'clock the meeting was called to order, and opened with the reading of Scriptures and prayer by Rev. J. W. Plannett, pastor of the Sharpsburg Baptist Church.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

After an interesting address by the Hon. F. H. Lane, in which he expressed the belief that the indignity heaped upon the ladies would much sooner consummate the end desired, Mrs. Mulligan offered an apology, in behalf of the city, to Mrs. Reese, President of the Ohio Temperance Union, for the indignity that had been heaped upon her from being arrested.

Mrs. Reese made a telling address in reply, in which she exhorted the ladies to put their trust in God, who will raise up instrumentalities to aid them in this the hour of their severest trials. The lady's address was received with enthusiastic applause and treasured up in the hearts of her sisters of this city.

Mr. Wales French next made a speech, denouncing the arrest of the ladies as an outrage that should bring the blush of shame to every American citizen's cheek.

SYMPATHY FROM THE NEW CASTLE LADIES.

A communication was then read containing resolutions, adopted at a formal meeting of the Union of New Castle, Pa. The resolutions extended the sympathy of the temperance people of New Castle to the crusaders, and closed with the hope that the ladies would realize the truth of the promise, "That as thy days are so shall thy strength be." The communication was received with loud cheers.

The Rev. Dr. Browne, of New Castle, and Mr. McCoy, a reformed saloon-keeper, each made an address of comfort to the ladies, and advised them to continue the war against the liquor men. The Rev. Mr. Gill and Mrs. Oudry followed with words of counsel, when Mrs. Vanhorn stated that she was constantly carrying her Bible with her, expecting to derive comfort from it if sent to jail. She said going to jail or even dying for the cause had little terror to her.

Mrs. Johnson followed with a short address, when Mrs. Abrahams, a very old lady who belongs to the South Side band, said she had

BURST INTO TEARS

when the ladies were arrested, at hearing the profane language of a man near her.

Mrs. Matchett—I would say that it was the language of Counsellor Shallow that caused our dear old sister to burst into tears.

Short addresses were made by Mr. Morgan, the Rev. Mr. McEmmell, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Youngson and others, when Mrs Black announced that as Treasurer she had received five dollars she desired to acknowledge. It was given as the widow's mite. Acknowledgement was also made of the receipt of ten dollars from Mrs. Weaver and after some informal discussion in which the Rev. Mr. Gill said that this was the best looking set of criminals he had ever seen, the meeting adjourned.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

In the afternoon the attendance at the Alliance rooms was exceedingly large, both rooms being densely packed and the hall also crowded to overflowing.

The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Mr. McConnell, and throughout the exercises the usual devotional exercises were held.

The Rev. Mr. Dallas stated that several of the ministers in attendance at the Ministerial Conference held in the morning, had visited the Acting Mayor to know why he would impose a heavier fine on the ladies than on a common rough, and his reply was "Damn them, they shall stop it."

PREPARING FOR THE MARCH.

After some informal discussion a list of the ladies under arrest was read over and all responded to their names, and it was fixed that the ladies not under arrest should escort those arrested to the lock-up and then return to the Rev. Dr. Howard's church, while the gentlemen would immediately return there after the ladies left the Alliance rooms. At the church, a prayer meeting was to be held for the success of the cause.

The arrested party, accompanied by at least two hundred other ladies, then marched out of the room and quietly proceeded to the lock-up by way of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. Such a large delegation of ladies, and a wide-spread knowledge of the mission they were on attracted a large crowd around Diamond alley. An extra force of policemen was placed around the lock-up to preserve order, and but few persons were admitted into the station house.

AT THE LOCK-UP.

Shortly after the arrival of the ladies, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Swartzwelder, counsel for the ladies appeared, and subsequently Acting Mayor McMasters. During the interval of the ladies' arrival and the Acting Mayor's, the ladies were holding religious exercises in the lock-up.

After the Acting Mayor had taken his seat, it was arranged that the cases of Mrs. Black, who had been previously arrested, and Mrs. Youngson, under arrest for the first time, should be tried, and that the decision, which it was suggested should be given at nine o'clock this morning, given in their cases should be binding upon the other ladies.

TWO CASES TRIED.

The cases were then called up, and Officers Gordon, Alstadt, Kane, several other officers, and Mr. Wm. Fowler, and Mr. Weiler were each examined. The testimony was in effect similar to that published on the occasions of the previous hearings of the ladies. It was shown that the ladies had held services on the pavement in front of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson's and Messrs. Weiler Bros.' liquor stores on Saturday. That a large crowd had been attracted by the ladies' services was also testified to, and that it was impossible for people to pass along the sidewalk unless the officers had made way for them to do so. There was nothing additional in the evidence of particular importance.

ARGUMENT DEFERRED TILL NINE O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

Mr. Coyle, counsel for the city, stated that they had numerous other witnesses to testify that the side walks were obstructed but he did not think it necessary to have them examined.

The defense did not consider it necessary to offer any evidence, and as the room was very warm, it was decided that the arguments would be heard this morning in Municipal Hall at nine o'clock. The ladies were also informed that they were still under bail, and that they must put in an appearance at the time designated at Municipal Hall.

AT THE REV. DR. HOWARD'S CHURCH.

The ladies marched from the lock-up direct to the Rev. Dr. Howard's Church, corner of Penn avenue and Seventh street, where, as previously stated, a number of person had gone to hold prayer for their success. By the audience already there and the crowd which gathered after them, the large building was crowded to its utmost capacity—more closely packed indeed, with human beings, than it ever had been before. Every seat was filled in the galleries as well as in the main body of the hall, and many in all parts of the house were compelled to stand in the aisles. The majority of those present were, of course, women and many were there who had not before attended the meeting. Indeed, the audience was most imposing and the demonstration in favor of the women was something inspiring.

Upon the arrival of the crusaders Gen. F. H. Lane was called upon to preside over the meeting, and the exercises were opened with prayer and singing.

The Rev. Mr. Collins then made a statement of the proceedings before the police court, and when he stated that Mrs. Black was considered the old offender he was loudly applauded.

Mrs. Reese was then called for and made a short address, in which she said she thanked God for this thunder storm of temperance.

THE ENTHUSIASM DAMPENED.

After a short address by Gen. Lane, Dr. McCandless made announcement that a resolution indorsing the crusade movement had been offered at the Council meeting in the afternoon. The announcement elicited a hearty applause, but a damper was thrown upon the meeting, when the Doctor stated that the resolution had failed to pass. He said, however, he thought it would pass when it came up at the next meeting, as a two-thirds vote was required to pass it at the meeting when first offered.

Mr. French made a stirring speech, but he unfortunately injected into it a hit at foreigners which was not received with favor by a great portion of the audience. A German lady, who is an earnest worker in the cause, took the gentleman to task saying that such language would only hinder the work in hand.

This called forth an apology in the shape of an explanation from Gen. Lane.

At the suggestion of Rev. Dr. Howard the immense audience joined in silent prayer, after which Dr. Howard led in an earnest audible prayer.

Announcements were made of a number of meetings, after which the meeting adjourned.

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THE CRUSADERS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE—ARGUMENT FOR AND AGAINST THE LADIES—THE ACTING MAYOR DEFERS HIS DECISION TILL FRIDAY NEXT—LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS.

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(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

The arrested crusaders, together with a large number of friends, assembled at the Alliance rooms yesterday morning, preparatory to marching to Municipal Hall, the place appointed for hearing the argument of their counsel. Devotional exercises were held, and after the reading of a letter from Mrs. B. Clendenan, of New Castle, the ladies formed in line, and at a few minutes before nine o'clock, started towards

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE,

which they reached at nine o'clock, to a minute. The arrested ladies filed into the office, and took a position on one side of the room. The great crowd of crusaders who followed those under arrest were assigned a position inside the bar, together with a few favored ones of their friends. The crowd outside the railing was immense, occupying every available inch of standing room.

The counsel, Messrs. W. K. Jennings, Commodore Cochran, Thomas M. Marshall and Marshall Swartzwelder, Esqs., for the ladies, and John Coyle, Esq., the Mayor's private counsellor, were present at the appointed hour, but the Acting Mayor did not make his appearance until nearly twenty minutes afterwards, and great excitement prevailed during the interval.

At length the Acting Mayor arrived and took his seat, Mayor McCarthy occupying the chair to his left and Clerk Hartzell that on his right.

THE ARGUMENT COMMENCED.

Marshall Swartzwelder opened the case for the ladies. He stated that they did not expect to change the Acting Mayor's opinion as given in a former case. Yet in a case of this peculiar character, with such peculiar criminals, they deemed it their duty to explain what they conceived to be the law and expected to raise such a doubt in the mind of the Acting Mayor as to compel him to withhold his decision until the decision of the Court. The speaker hoped that his honor would see the point and draw the line between the offense alleged against these prisoners here and those of the wilful and habitual violator of the laws. The ladies were not to be treated as pick-pockets or common violators of the law. He then read the Act of Assembly under which the habitual violator of the peace came, and the ordinance passed by Councils in accordance with the provision of this act.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CHARTER.

The charter does not confer power on the police to arrest on view, yet the ordinance does. The Act of Assembly only vests this extraordinary power in police officers in cases of dangerous breaches of the peace, and lest the crime may be repeated or the prisoner escape and go unpunished. By establishing this precedent of arrest on view, without submitting to a trial, the protection which the law throws around the liberty of the person is destroyed. It is only to avoid arson, bloodshed or physical danger to life or limb that arrests on "view" are allowed.

The ladies, he said, had been charged with the henious offense of kneeling down upon the pavements and praying. Was that any case of a dangerous breach of the peace? Indeed they appear upon the street as ministers of the public peace.

A DECIDED INTERRUPTION.

The speaker was interrupted in his remarks here by loud cheers from the crowd, and the Acting Mayor asked if there were any officers present to preserve order. The question was answered with loud and prolonged groans and hisses, and the crowd could only be influenced to desist by a request from Mr. Marshall, accompanied with the statement that such action might prejudice the Acting Mayor against the ladies' cause.

Mr. Swartzwelder then continued his argument uninterrupted. He argued that the ladies had not conspired to create a disturbance. Was it an offense, said the speaker, to pray and sing praises to God on the streets? He acknowledged that they had obstructed the streets and sidewalks. But was the intention to do so? No, the chief-of-police directed the officers to arrest "the crusaders."

Is there any such offense known in the law as crusading? [Laughter.] These ladies are simply arrested as crusaders—the outsiders let go. The speaker denied that the conduct of these ladies constituted the offense of disorderly conduct or habitual disturbers of the public peace.

A PARALLEL CASE QUOTED.

Mr. Swartzwelder then referred to the case of William Penn and William Mead, arrested over two hundred years ago for preaching on the streets. The charge was that Penn and William Mead tumultuously assembled themselves together in the street, and did attempt to and did preach, whereby a large concourse of people assembled, to the contempt of the Lord King. Mr. Swartzwelder held that the case in all of its bearings conformed to the evidence in the case of the crusaders. He said there was no breach of the peace in either case. When Penn was arraigned for disorderly conduct he answered, "not guilty of disorderly conduct, but guilty of preaching the word of God on Grace street." If these ladies have a chance to go to court they will plead "not guilty of disorderly conduct or breach of the peace, but guilty of singing praise and offering prayers to God." William Penn was acquitted by the jury that tried him. Then it was that the judge fined or imprisoned the jurymen that acquitted Penn for not conforming with the law he had laid down to them.

Mr. Marshall then concluded the argument for the defense in an effective and able address. We regret that the crowded state of our columns will not permit the publishing of his speech.

MR. COYLE'S REPLY.

John Coyle, Esq., replied to the argument of Messrs. Swartzwelder and Marshall. He defined his position by stating that he appeared as the Solicitor for Mayor Blackmore and in no other capacity. He represented no other interest. He read from the several ordinances relating to disorderly conduct. The first provision empowered the arrest of persons obstructing the streets and sidewalks, and the books are full of just such provisions. The habitual course of these ladies had attracted the attention of the officers. They met at their rooms and planned their operations, and every criminal lawyer knew they must hold themselves responsible for their conduct. The ladies could not but know that they had no right to go down on Frst avenue and pray, when they had been arrested for so doing the day before. Mr. Coyle then quoted from the charter, authorizing Councils to pass ordinances for the punishment of disorderly characters.

Mr. Swartzwelder interrupted the speaker by stating that the ordinances which the gentleman relied upon specifically referred to offenses of this character committed after night, as it empowered "the night police to do so and so." The lady crusaders were not charged with obstructing the streets at night.

DECISION POSTPONED TILL FRIDAY.

Acting Mayor McMasters then stated that as the counsel were willing, and he wished himself to be guided solely by the law, he would postpone his decision until after the courts had decided. He would therefore adjourn the case until nine o'clock on Friday morning, when he would render his verdict. It would not be necessary for the ladies to be present, but they could be represented by their counsel.

The action of the magistrate was entirely unexpected by the spectators and seemed to be somewhat dissatisfactory, many of them charging the Acting Mayor with being afraid to meet the point squarely.

When the room had been cleared the ladies marched out and through the vast crowd on Smithfield street to Fifth and thence to the Alliance rooms, which were already filled with people.

AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

After a number of announcements had been made of meetings to be held, the Rev. Mr. Butts counseled the ladies to discontinue street operations until the Court had rendered a decision in the case.

The Rev. Mr. Collins coincided with the views expressed by the last speaker, and said that the prisoners were now released on their own honor, as the three hundred and thirty dollars deposited had been returned to him.

The Rev. Mr. Boyle then related part of a conversation he had had with a traveling salesman for a wholesale liquor house who assured him that they did not now sell ten gallons of whisky a day in Ohio, where they had sold ten barrels a day before the crusade. This announcement as well as all the speeches elicited a loud and continued applause.

Some further discussion was had, after which the meeting adjourned to meet in the afternoon at the Smithfield Street M. E. Church.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

A fair audience assembled at the Smithfield street M. E. Church, Rev. A. W. Butts, pastor, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. The crusaders who are under arrest, were assigned seats within the railing in front of the pulpit, as a position of honor, and faced the audience.

Mrs. Collins, President of the Union, presided over the meeting, and the exercises were opened with religious services by the Rev. Mr. Sloan.

SHOW YOUR COLORS.

The Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Christ Church, was called out. He thought that the time had come when the good people of Pittsburgh should show each and every one upon what side they are on this question. He referred to the weakness of some ministers who hesitated about placing themselves on the record. He appealed to all citizens to come out and take the right position on the question. He offered his services and his means to aid in the work in which the women are engaged. The speaker offered the use of his church whenever needed.

Mrs. Reese said that according to their usual custom, the ladies had all arrived at the right solution of the temperance question, without any prolonged course of reasoning. All the women of the land are on the temperance side of this question. Now let the women of Pittsburgh come out and show themselves. We hope every minister of the Gospel who is in this house to-day, will show where he stands. [Applause.]

Mrs. Collins stated that she knew of one saloon keeper who had been visited by the crusaders, who continues his invitation for them to return. He stated that he believes the work a righteous one, and wishes them to continue it.

THE REV. MR. SLOAN'S VIEWS,

The Rev. Mr. Sloan, of Allegheny, made some remarks, stating his position on the question. The arrest of the women had brought him to see that every Christian man should give his countenance and aid to the movement. While he respected the police as officers of the law and as men, he could not respect them for arresting women while in the act of praying and singing upon the public highways. In regard to the orders, he said they should resign rather than obey such orders. This man that is called the Acting Mayor, who has sworn that he would stop this grandest movement of modern times, should be left to attempt the work himself. This movement, said the speaker, is none the less grand and noble because it is made by women. He then related great achievements of women in olden times. The eloquent remarks of the gentleman were applauded throughout.

Several remarks passed between Mr. Sloan and Mrs. Johnson, in which the former gave his views of what was womanly, in answer to a request from the latter, when Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Hill made a few remarks upon the same subject, which were applauded.

CONDEMNING THE MAGISTRATE.

Rev. Mr. Ellis then read a newspaper extract commenting in severe terms upon the action of Acting Mayor McMasters in placing the women in the lock-up and keeping them there to await his convenience for a hearing. Mr. Ellis then made some remarks regarding the work of the women and said he believed that God had placed the work in their hands and that the movement must go on to success.

The Rev. Dr. Pershing was next called upon. He was interrupted in his remarks by Mrs. Robinson, who accused him and others with delay in coming out on the subject. She thought that had men come promptly forward and showed themselves upon the right side the women would not have been arrested. There was a laugh at the Doctor's expense, but he explained his absence heretofore and then proceeded with his remarks.

Mrs. Taylor after reading some selections, made a few remarks upon the work in hand. She hoped that every temperance man and woman, would work according to his or her convictions. The conviction to put down the liquor traffic she said, is growing, and let all persevere in the work. She would have all work in their own way—there are a thousand ways to aid the cause, and every woman should do her share of the labor. The address of the lady was an earnest and elegant one, and was listened to with much interest.

After a few additional remarks by Mrs. Vanhorn and the Rev. Mr. Butts, the meeting adjourned.

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AS THE LIVER is easily disordered, and a great deal of bilious distress apt to prevail during the spring, Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are of seasonable efficacy, as they restore the liver to healty action, and remove all biliousness.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe.

A preliminary order was granted in the application of the First Presbyterian Church of Temperanceville for an amendment of charter.

A similar order was granted in the matter of the application of the Central Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh for a charter of incorporation.

The School Directors of the borough of Millvale were authorized to borrow $15,000 for the purpose of erecting a new school house, and to issue bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum.

Jane G. Sheridan asked for the privilege of a femme sole trader. Petition ordered to be filed and recorded.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Edward Mewina to James McClain, C. C. Taylor was appointed Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of assignee.

The petition of Mrs. Annie Miller to be declared a femme sole trader, was ordered to be marked, filed and recorded.

John Rowland and Samuel Hardwell were authorized to borrow $25,000 by mortgage on two lots they hold in trust, in McKeesport, for St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in that place.

Luella Horst applied for a divorce from Frederick Horst, and a subpœna was awarded, returnable first Monday in June.

P. J. Ward was appointed committee of the person and estate of Bridget Reardon.

In the case of Daniel Gillegan vs. Alderman Strain, the defendant not appearing, judgment in the sum of thirty-four dollars with costs and interest was entered against him.

The Committee of Jacob Snyder, a lunatic, was ordered to pay $200 per year for his maintenance.

Thomas McDermitt was discharged from his trust as Committee of Mrs. May McDermitt, a lunatic.

In addition to the jury trial list, the argument list will be taken up to-day.

District Court — Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The habeas corpus cases of Bridget McGuire and T. F. Clark vs. Kenry Cordier, Superintendent of the Workhouse, were heard and the prisoners discharged.

Orphans Court—Judge Stowe.

Estate of Bartholomew Davis. Report of private sale made by executor, presented and confirmed. Deed acknowleged in open Court.

The following appraisements of goods, &c., set apart to widows of decedents, were presented and approved nisi: Estates of Henry Applegate, John Hanna, Stewart Brown, John Mener, deceased.

In the matter of Henry, Annie and Emma Lampe, minors, petitions were presented, and Wm. Ackman was appointed guardian. Bonds given in $1,500

Estate of Samuel McClean, Jr. Report of sale made, presented and confirmed nisi.

Estate of John Brown, Jr. Report of sale made and confirmed nisi.

Petition of John Muse, guardian of Horace G. Miller et al. Leave to sell part of real estate of wards, at private sale, presented and order made. Bond filed and approved, report to be made to court for confirmation.

In the matter of the minor children of John Haffey, deceased petition presented and Hezekiah Houghton was appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Petition of H. Houghton for leave to mortgage the estate of his wards in the sum of 1,200. Leave granted. Bond filed and approved.

Henry Cable was appointed guardian of Llewellyn and Andrew Cable.

Bond of T. H. Nevin, with D. E. and Robert P. Nevin as sureties, in $68,000, as guardian of minor children of H. D. Reymer, deceased, presented and approved.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Lewis Staib and Samuel Rea, surviving partners of the firm of Staib & Co. vs. the Franklin Insurance Company of Wheeling, West Virginia, action to recover on an insurance policy. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $2,585 84.

David B. Galway vs. W. H. Shoenberger, action on promissory note. On trial.

Christian Hughes vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The report of viewers for damages in the occupation of a lot in the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, presented and confirmed nisi.

Owen Fitzsimmons vs. David Hutchinson. A motion for a new trial made and refused.

The case of Galway vs. Blair is on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Elizabeth Hoeveler administratrix of Augustus Hoeveler et al., is on trial. The action is a feigned issue to ascertain the amount due upon a judgment, amounting to $1,700. On the one hand it is claimed that the whole amount is due while on the other it is claimed that about $1,000 was paid, leaving but $700 due.

The case of W. P. Bigley vs. Henry Dickson and S. W. Stewart, impleaded with J. C. McLaughlin, owners of the steamer Petrolia, is on trial. The action is to recover $800 for the sinking of a barge loaded with cinders, which was lying at Manchester, on the night of November, 1872, the sinking alleged to have been done by the steamer Petrolia. The night was dark and foggy and defendants allege that their boat was not on the same side of the river with the barge that night.

Byers vs. Wallace, plaintiff moved for a new trial.

In the case of Byers vs. Wallace the counsel for plaintiff filed a motion for a new trial.

In the case of Martin Howley vs. Patrick F. Howley, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,516 42.

In the case of Hugh M. Speer vs. Lynch Magoffin, jury found for plaintiffs in the sum of $500.

The cases of Cready vs. Snyder et al., and Carlin vs. Fahniser are on trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Michael Machin, Nicholas Machin and Phillip Machin, bankrupts, Warren county. Discharges granted and certificates issued.

Alexander Ross, bankrupt, Warren county. Order made for the sale of certain property, free of liens.

Thos. S. Hutchinson, creditor, vs. Sam'l Cable, debtor, McKeesport. Order to show cause granted, returnable 1st prox.

Dawson, Bailey & Co. vs. Collins, Pool & Co., debtors, Venango county. Restraining order granted against Cranberry Coal Company and C. W. Rauch, President.

John T. Dale, bankrupt, Venango county. Discharge granted and certificate ordered to issue.

Arthur Carpenter, bankrupt, Tioga county. The Register's certificate of the question raised regarding the exemptions claimed and those allowed, was presented, and the matter referred back to him to take testimony, and to report a schedule of exempt property.

Amos Turney vs. Brady's Bend Iron Company, debtor, Armstrong county. Injunction ordered against Samuel Wilson.

Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made directing the assignees to assign and transfer quit claim to Hon. Hugh S. Fleming bankrupt's right, title and interest in certain real estate.

United States vs. Charles R. Henry, Pittsburgh, charged with opening letters and embezzling contents. Sentenced to pay a fine of $100 to the United States, and be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary, at hard labor, for two years.

Samuel S. Norris, convicted of counterfeiting, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, and serve three years in the Penitentiary.

On petition of E. P. Jones, trustee of the Smithfield Savings Bank, a rule was granted on the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, to show cause why it should not be declared bankrupt. The rule was made returnable June 1.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

The jury were out in the case of Caughey, McCallin & Co. vs. Bryant & McGaw, an action on a book account.

The case of Saddler, Havens & Co. vs. Leon Hershberg is on trial.

The appeal of James H. Hays from the assessments of taxes in Mifflin township was allowed, but the date for a hearing was not fixed.

Esther Jones applied for a writ of habeas corpus on Superintendent Cordier, to show cause why she is detained in the Work House. The writ was granted.

The argument list is being heard.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

Cready vs. Snyder et al. action for labor performed. Verdict for plaintiff for $431 61.

In the case of Austin Corbin, vs. J. W. Zahniser, the jury found for the defendant.

The case of McGhee & McGary vs. David Hamilton and James Hamilton, is on trial. The action is to recover some rafts caught floating in the river by the defendants and claimed as the property of the plaintiffs. The value of the lumber is $600.

The case of Marcus Goldsmith vs. the Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co., is on trial. This action is to recover damages for personal injury and loss of money sustained in an accident on the road of the defendants. The car in which the plaintiff was riding was thrown from the track and he claims to have sustained a severe personal injury about the head by which he has since lost his power of hearing. He also claims to have lost a carpet-sack in which he had $930. The accident occurred on the first day of December, 1870, near Connellsville.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Amos Tenny vs. the Brady's Bend Iron Company, an order was made restraining certain execution creditors.

Calvin Adams, bankrupt. Leave was granted bankrupt to amend his schedule.

McVay Brothers, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate was approved by the Court.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. Exceptions to the appointment of John A. Blair as assignee placed on argument list.

John Gamber, bankrupt, Greene county. Appointment of John Munnel, of Waynesburg, as assignee approved.

The petitions for the discharge of Horton & Miller, bankrupts, of Elk county, William Currie, of Crawford county, and Samuel H. Doak, of Washington county, were presented, and the usual orders made for final examination.

James Smith, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain real estate.

M. A. Woodward, assignee of S. R. McClean, bankrupt, vs. S. R. McClean and wife. Demurrer to petition for leave to file answer. Argued by Woodward for, and Woods against same, and demurrer overruled.

Geo. W. Rockwell, bankrupt, Erie county. Hearing in exceptions to opinion of Register Woodruff on claim of Hon. S. P. Johnson, fixed for the 5th proximo.

In the matter of James Watson, a bankrupt, exceptions were filed to the report of Register Marchant on the amount retained by assignee for fees.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

Sadler, Havens & Co. vs. Leon Hersberg; an action to recover for cattle sold. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $278 34.

Caughey, McCallin & Co. vs. Bryant, McGaw & Co.; an action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for defendant.

David R. Galway vs. W. Shoenberger, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $4,112 10.

Daniel Chestnut vs. J. H. McFarland; action for money due. Defendant confessed judgment for the amount claimed.

Frederick Lutz vs. Andreas and Lorenz Kunzelman. Action to recover for professional services. Verdict for defendants.

Henry B. Rea vs. A. J. You, an action to recover damages for injury done to the buggy of plaintiff by careless driving on the part of defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for $12 04.

The case of Dominec Gallagher vs. John Ebbert, an action for work and labor done, is on trial.

John Barrett presented a petition for the adoption of James Finnegan. The petition was granted.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Col. Goldsmith vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company is on trial.

In the case of McGee & McGary vs. David and James Hamilton, previously reported, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $425.

Austin Corbin vs. J. M. Zachnizer. Plaintiff moved for a new trial.

D. L. Smith vs. Charles Stafford; an action to recover for money expended for defendant and for work and labor done. Verdict by agreement of $500 50 for plaintiff, the amount of the claim.

Robert Potter, executor of Wm. Dickson, deceased, vs. Jonathan Aiken, on trial. The circumstances under which this action is brought is as follows: The defendant, Jonathan Aiken, was appointed administrator of the estate of the wife of William Dickson, who died inestate and without issue. Robert Potter, as administrator of William Dickson, brings suit to recover the estate of the late Mrs. Dickson, claiming that under the law he was entitled to the same.

To-morrow morning at nine o'clock the Court will arrange the trial list for next week and hear motions.

Saturday will be observed by ehe Courts as a holiday.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Oil City. Leave granted assignee to sell certain personal property, notes, judgments, &c., mentioned in the individual schedules of M. A. Perry, subject to assignments.

Prank Woodward, bankrupt, Erie county. Petition of bankrupt for discharge was presented, and order made for final hearing before Register Woodruff, at Erie.

Isaac J. Deeds, creditor, vs. Joseph S. Smith, Washington county. Petitien in bankruptcy presented. The amount claimed, $8,463, embraced in five promissory notes, each dated April 1, 1873, and made payable twenty-seven, twenty-nine, fifty-one, sixty-three, and seventy-four months after date. The acts of bankruptcy alleged are a departure from the district with intent to defraud his creditors, disposing of certain personal property to Joseph Haven, and of confessing judgments in favor of James Hamilton, of said county. The usual order was made.

P. Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. Additional exceptions filed to the confirmation of the approval of J. D. Blair as assignee. Hearing on same fixed for 17th prox. Rule to take depositions granted. Rule also granted Register Brotherline to show cause why he should not file with Clerk McCandless the full record of proceedings before him on the 20th and 22d instant. Rule returnable 17th of July prox.

WEEK'S DOINGS IN WALL STREET

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THE CRUSADERS AND THE LAW.

THE LADY CRUSADERS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE—CHARGED WITH DISORDERLY CONDUCT—THE HEARING—DISCHARGED—RESUMING THE CRUSADE AFTER BEING DISCHARGED.

(From The Daily Post of Friday.)

The ladies who have been engaged in the crusading work in the central portion of the city were yesterday joined by a number of crusaders of Allegheny and the South Side, and after short services at the Alliance rooms the combined force made a raid on a number of saloons on Penn avenue. Admittance was refused by every saloon keeper visited, and the usual curbstone services were held. The large delegation of ladies, numbering about seventy, was an unusual feature and in consequence there was attracted a larger crowd of men and boys than have followed the ladies for some time. Nothing of importance was attached to the ladies' proceedings, however, until their

RAID IN THE AFTERNOON

when they again visited the wholesale store of Messrs. Littell & Mechling, on Liberty street. Their large numbers again attracted a large crowd of observers, and it was impossible for pedestrians to pass that point of the thoroughfare without elbowing their way through the crowd. Lieut. Hagar saw the crowd, and in obedience to the orders lately issued, that the crusaders should not be permitted to hold services on the curbstones, he commanded the ladies to "move on." They paid no attention to the command, however, when he asked them if they would accompany him to the Mayor's office. They refused to do so, unless he produced a warrant for their arrest. He then ascertained the names of four or five of the leading crusaders, among which were Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Hill and "Aunt Betsy Temperance," and proceeding to the Mayor's office preferred a charge of

DISORDERLY CONDUCT

against the ladies and procured warrants for their arrest. While taking the names of the ladies, however, one of the gentlemen present advised the Lieutenant to "throw off his coat and quit such a dirty business." The officer then followed after the ladies and found them holding services in front of Messrs. Roth & Son's liquor store on Liberty street. He informed them that he had orders to arrest them, and the ladies, headed by Mrs. Collins, accompanied him to the Mayor's office singing hymns as they marched along. The excitement became intense by this time and a large crowd of men hastened to the office in advance of the ladies, so that by the time they reached there the doorways to the office were blockaded with men and boys. The crusaders entered the office, and the throng crowded their way into the room also. Acting Mayor McMasters was sent for, and while preparations were being made for the hearing the ladies engaged in devotional exercises, and in distributing tracts and blank pledges. Finally everything was got in readiness, and the authorities proceeded with

THE HEARING.

Messrs. Littell, Mechling, C. B. Forse, Thos. Scandrett, R. Endsley and Officers Hagar, Cronin, Mulvaney and Tully were examined, and testified that the ladies had held services on the pavement in front of Littell & Mechling's store, and that they had blockaded the pavements or caused them to be blockaded, so that business could not be transacted. Different witnesses also identified a number of the ladies, as the participants in the proceedings.

J. S. Lambie, Esq., counsel for the ladies cross-examined the witnesses, but nothing of importance was adduced. After the examination, the counsel asked that the Acting Mayor adjourn the hearing in order that he might have time to ascertain the particulars of the case. Acting Mayor McMasters, however, told him that it was not necessary, as he would discharge the case. He was a friend of the ladies, he said, so long as they did right, but if they violated the law, he would be compelled to punish them, as well as any vagrant. The ladies then returned a vote of thanks to the Acting Mayor for "the manliness and Christian-like conduct" shown by him.

While the testimony was being taken, word of the ladies' arrest had spread over the city, and Mrs. Van Horn, Miss Beeson and a number of other leading spirits in the movement, hastened to join their sisters at the office. All the ladies were willing to give their names, and, indeed, seemed anxious to be recorded among those who were arrested.

SALOON VISITED AFTER THE HEARING.

After the hearing, the ladies proceeded from the Mayor's Office to W. Rueckeisen's saloon, on Sixth street, adjoining the Alliance rooms, and held their usual curbstone meeting without molestation. As they approached the Alliance rooms, some enthusiastic supporter of the cause unfurled a large flag from the window, "in honor of their victory," as he said. At the conclusion of the curbstone meeting in front of Rueckeisen's saloon, the ladies retired to the Alliance rooms, where they expressed their determination to resume the work again this morning.

THE LADIES AGAIN ON THE STREETS—ARRESTED AND CONDUCTED TO THE LOCK-UP—THE HEARING BEFORE ACTING MAYOR M'MASTERS—TESTIMONY OF THE OFFICERS AND THE LADIES—DECISION GIVEN THAT THE LAW HAD BEEN VIOLATED AND FINES IMPOSED.

(From The Daily Post of Saturday.)

In accordance with their determination expressed after their discharge by Acting Mayor McMasters on Thursday afternoon, the crusaders met at the Alliance rooms yesterday morning to make arrangements for continuing the campaign against the liquor dealers. A large number were present and the majority signified both their willingness and desire to resume the street work notwithstanding their arrest on the previous day. A number of gentlemen too were present and expressed their belief that the ladies would not be violating any city ordinance by holding curbstone meetings and their opinion that neither imprisonment nor fine could be imposed upon them for so doing. The ladies took considerable encouragement from the remarks of their advisers and decided to go out upon the streets in the afternoon, trusting themselves and their cause to the Creator who inspired them to the work.

OUT UPON THE STREET AGAIN.

Between two and three o'clock about thirty left their headquarters and headed by Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Matchett proceeded direct to the establishment of Hostetter & Smith, No. 58 and 60 First avenue. Of course admittance was refused them by the proprietors of the establishment, and they proceeded to hold their regular curbstone services. Just as the exercises commenced, one of the Mayor's police, Lieutenant Gordon, stepped up and asked for the names of the members of the band, some thirty of whom were present. They declined to accommodate him. By some means he obtained several names when he proceeded directly to the Mayor's office and made an information against Mr. A. W. Black, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Van Horn et al.

WARRANTS ISSUED.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of the parties, including et. al., and the Lieutenant started in search of the fair offenders. In the meantime the ladies had concluded the services in front of Hostetter & Smith's and had wended their way to the La Belle Saloon, kept by Mr. Bailey, on Liberty street near Water. At a previous visit to this saloon the crusaders had been admitted by the proprietor, and were also invited to return before taking their departure. They were considerably surprised, therefore, upon receiving intelligence yesterday afternoon that they could not be admitted. The proprietor, however, told them they were at liberty to hold services on the sidewalk, so far as he was concerned, and the ladies consequently arranged themselves in single file along the edge of the pavement and proceeded with their usual services. While engaged at their devotional exercises a drunken man emerged from the saloon and created some disturbance by his horrid profanity.

Shortly after beginning their services, officer Seth Wilmot appeared, and showed the ladies the warrant for their arrest. A large crowd had been attracted by the proceedings of the ladies, as it was expected that they would again be arrested, and every person was anxious to learn the result. When shown the document, the ladies accompanied officers Wilmot and Gordon along Smithfield street towards the Mayor's office. They were considerably astonished to learn at the corner of Diamond alley and Smithfield street that they were to be taken to the

CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

They followed the officers, however, without a murmur to the police station, singing as they entered. By this time Diamond alley was thronged with men, anxious to gain admission. But the doors were promptly closed as soon as those under arrest had entered, and a strong guard was placed at the door to keep the crowd from forcing it open.

As Acting Mayor McMasters was not present religious exercises were held in the room, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Vanhorn each offering prayer. During the progress of these proceedings W. K. Jennings, Esq., was sent for and soon appeared as counsel for the ladies. The Acting Mayor also appeared and while arrangements were being made to proceed with the case, a number of persons who had crowded into the room were excluded. Mrs. Hill and Miss. Haller, who were not with the band when arrested also put in an appearance.

THE HEARING COMMENCED.

Finally the Acting Mayor demanded that those present observe order, as numbers of persons were conversing with the ladies, and the case was commenced. Some discussion was had between the Acting Mayor and a lawyer present, who had volunteered to assist Mr. Jennings, relative to the form of the information. Charges had been preferred against Mrs. Black, Mr. Black, and Mrs. Vanhorn, as previously stated, and it was claimed that no other person than the three named could be held as no charges were made against them. Mr. McMasters informed the disputants, however, that the ladies were liable to arrest summarily, and an information was not absolutely necessary. It was finally fixed, however, that the three persons named be tried and they were called inside the railing, and the officers who had witnessed the proceedings of the ladies were sworn.

THE OFFICERS' TESTIMONY.

Lieutenant Gordon was first called upon the stand. He testified that the three persons named were on the pavement in front of Hostetter & Smith's store, singing and praying. A number of people were growling at the ladies and demanded that he arrest them. A large crowd had been attracted around them and the pavement was blockaded.

He was cross-examined by Mr. Jennings, when he stated he couldn't say where Mr. Black was standing; thought he was on the street. The three persons themselves were not obstructing the sidewalk, but the other ladies and the crowd. There was nothing improper in the conduct of the ladies, except the praying and singing. The ladies were singing; the crowd was making a noise; did not arrest any of them; people could walk on the pavement without trouble; these three defendants did not interfere with travel.

Officer Kane—Saw a crowd on Smithfield street; thought it was a fight; went down; the sidewalk was about one-half occupied, and there was an immense crowd on the street; the persons could not do business; Mr. Baumcnt could not do any shipping.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jennings—I remained on the street some time; I had to open a passage way along the sidewalk; Mr. Black was at the head of the column; think the three defendants obstructed the sidewalk by attracting other people there; we kept a passage open; if we hadn't been there the sidewalk would have been obstructed; recognize Mrs. Black, Mrs Vanhorn and Mr. Black; saw nothing improper in the defendants' conduct except the singing and praying; there were some whisky barrels upon the pavement in front of Beaumont's; didn't arrest the barrels; they were lying with their ends against the building.

Officers Wilmont, Johnson, Swift, Alstadt and Brown were sworn, but their testimony was similar to that already given and Lieutenant Gordon was recalled and cross examined—Did not order the ladies to move on; this information was made at the time they were in front of Hostetter & Smith's; they were acting as disorderly before the La Belle saloon as they were before Hostetter & Smith's.

Mr. Jennings then argued to the Mayor that the ladies must be discharged as the information was incorrect. The form of the information used stated that the officers had ordered the ladies to move on, but Officer Gordon, who made the information, testified that he had not so ordered them at all. The Acting Mayor, however, did not see the case in the same light and asked if the defendants had any testimony to offer.

THE LADIES' TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Matchett and Mrs. Gormley were then sworn and Mrs. Collins was first examined. She said the sidewalk was not obstructed at Hostetter & Smith's; that the crowd did not act disorderly and spoke of the positions occupied by Mrs Black, Mr. Black and Mrs. Vanhorn.

Mrs. Morris said that their was plenty of room on the sidewalk both at Hostetter & Smith's and in front of the La Belle Saloon. At the latter place there was room for two wagons to pass on the street and there was a clear passage way on the pavement.

Mrs. Matchett testified that she had taken particular notice at Hostetter & Smith's and that there was plenty of room for pedestrians on the sidewalk and for vehicles on the street. The crowd she said was very orderly and quiet and the only disturbance made was by the drunken man, who was passing up and down, cursing and swearing. The officers did not arrest him, she said.

Mrs. Gormley testified that the crowd was orderly, and the only disorderly conduct exhibited was by the drunken man, but he was not arrested because he was not praying.

Mr. Jennings then asked for the discharge of the defendants, assigning as his reasons that, first, the information was imperfect. The officer had sworn, when making the information, that he had ordered the ladies to "move on," and had admitted on the stand that he had made no such order. Second, he claimed that such offenses as had been committed by the ladies must be delared to be public nuisances and must come before the Courts for final adjudication, after an information had been made correctly and in the proper manner.

FINES IMPOSED.

The Acting Mayor stated that he had no hesitation in saying the ladies had violated a city ordinance. Mr. Black himself was a lawyer and should know better than to commit such an action, and he would fine him $50 and Mrs. Black and Mrs. Vanhorn each $25.

After a somewhat protracted discussion on the question of appealing, a check was given for the amount of the fines, and notice was given that an appeal would be taken this morning.

LEAVING THE STATION HOUSE.

The ladies then marched out of the station house to Smithfield street and down Fifth avenue to the Alliance rooms, singing as they marched along, and followed by an immense crowd.

THE CRUSADERS' PERSISTENCY.

The Ladies Arrested and Imprisoned.

JUST REBUKE TO COUNSELLOR SHALLOW.

OFFICIOUSNESS OF COUNSELLOR SHALLOW NOT APPRECIATED BY THE LADIES—THE CRUSADERS ARRESTED AND PLACED UNDER LOCK AND KEY—RELEASED AND A HEARING TO BE GIVEN THEM TO-DAY—A SERIES OF ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS.

(From The Daily Post of Monday.)

There was a large attendance of the crusaders at their meeting at the Alliance rooms on Saturday morning, to discuss the occurrences of the previous day. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Collins President, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

After a few remarks by the Rev. Mr. Dallas, in which he denounced the leniency of the Acting Mayor on the first day and rejoiced in the Magistrate's severity shown on the second day of the ladies' arrest, because the crusaders would gain more friends by such proceedings, the Rev. Mr. Phipps made some inquiries about Counsellor Shallow, the man who paid the ladies' fines on Friday. He said he understood that Counsellor Shallow was formerly attorney for the Liquor League.

COUNSELLOR SHALLOW'S OFFICIOUSNESS.

The reverend gentleman's inquiries were answered by Mr. A. W. Black who stated that Counsellor Shallow was not at all retained by the ladies, that his services were not asked or desired, and that the ladies protested against his officiousness displayed, both in his talk with the Acting Mayor in their behalf and in his offering to pay their fines.

Mrs. Black said she didn't know that Shallow intended paying the fines, that she went up to the railing to inform the Acting Mayor that she wouldn't pay the fine, and that he could commit her if he chose. She wouldn't allow a liquor man to pay her fine, she said, and in reply to a remark of the Rev. Mr. Phipps, emphatically expressed her opinion that Counsellor Shallow was not "an angel of mercy."

Mrs Johnson made some remarks in which she attributed the officious action of the importuate Shallow to personal and selfish interests, when Mrs. Black stated that she was not acquainted with him, but judging him by his actions one year ago, she most decidedly objected to his paying her fine.

UNANIMOUS VOTE TO CONTINUE CURBSTONE MEETINGS.

After a few additional remarks relative to his importunately interposing his services, the case of Counsellor Shallow was dropped for awhile, and Mrs. Collins, at the request of Mrs. Hill, put it to vote whether the ladies should go out upon the streets again in the afternoon. The ladies unanimously voted to go out, and while they were having some further discussion on minor business affairs, Mr. Black entered the room stating that "he had just come from Court, and that a writ of certiorari had been granted in the ladies' case before Acting Mayor McMasters on Friday and that the case would be heard next Thursday morning at nine o'clock. Mr. Jennings says to go ahead."

At this stage of the proceedings the officious Counsellor Shallow, who had been sent for, made his appearance, and Mrs. Collins demanded his reasons for paying the ladies' fines on the previous day when he was not solicited to do so, and against their wishes.

A FLIMSY DEFENSE.

In reply the Counsellor said: I am glad of an opportunity to explain; I don't think it ought to be a matter of surprise to ladies that a gentleman who has a mother and wife and sisters should not, because he is a gentleman, resent what he considered an outrage. I suppose probably if I had not seen the arrest of these ladies yesterday, I would not have been at the hearing at all. I came out of the Monongahela House just as it was being perpetrated. I knew, or at least I thought, no law had been violated. I went down to the lock-up with the knowledge of nobody except myself, with the intention of doing one of two things. If the parties should go to the jail, one was to sue a writ of habeas corpus and get the case at once before the court. But it was too late yesterday to do that. The other thing was to pay the fine and take the case to court. The reason I did so was primarily because I looked upon the arrest as a very great outrage. I believed it was illegal, and I believe the Court will so decide.

A second reason is this: I have a sister-in-law named Mrs. Haynes, and another named Mrs. Robinson, who came to my house last week. They are members of the Union at Lawrenceville. They asked my opinion on this subject and perhaps a little hastily, I advised them that so long as they did not obstruct the sidewalks, or create any disorder, they would not be subject to the law. They said they would hold me to my word, and I am retained as their counsel.

Perhaps I ought to add that I do not approve of this thing at all. I think it is exceedingly unwise. I don't believe it is in the spirit of the Christian religion at all. I am totally and utterly opposed to it, and I would be very sorry, indeed, to see my wife, or sister, or daughter engaged in it. It was not because I approve of this mode of promoting the cause of temperance at all, but because I believe that the law is for the protection of everybody, and ought not to be made a mere tool in the hands of whisky sellers to oppress and worry people."

REQUESTED NOT TO INTERFERE AGAIN.

Several remarks were then passed between the ladies and Counsellor Shallow, when Mrs. Black said to that individual that she did hope if any more ladies were arrested that he would not interfere in direct opposition to their wishes, and after short religious services the ladies decided to accept his apology.

Mr. Jennings, the attorney for the ladies, then came into the room and held a short conversation with Mrs. Collins, when that lady announced that they would go out on the streets again at two o'clock and the meeting adjourned.

ARRESTED THE THIRD TIME.

Shortly after two o'clock the ladies, under the leadership of Mrs. Black and her son, left the Alliance Rooms and proceeded directly to Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson's No. 87, Second avenue. They were refused admittance and immediately proceeded to hold their usual curbstone services.

Several police officers appeared and requested the ladies to move on, and as they refused to do so, took down the names of the entire band, many of the ladies crowding around to give their names. The ladies continued their services as long as they considered proper, when they marched around to Weiler, Bros.' store, First avenue. Here also they were refused admission, and while praying and singing on the curbstone the officers appeared with warrants for their arrest. The police were considerably perplexed, as orders had been given to arrest all persons who refused to pass on, and an immense crowd had gathered around the ladies. The ladies followed the officers, however, to the lock-up, singing on their way to the prison, and as they entered the room. Diamond alley, as on the previous day, was thronged with spectators waiting for their arrival, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the sidewalk could be kept open so as to allow the band to pass into the station house.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE STATION HOUSE.

W. K. Jennings, Esq., counsel for the ladies, put in a prompt appearance. He said the officers engaged in arresting the ladies would find out that they had made a mistake before they get through with it. Further conversation was had between Captain Reed and Mr. Jennings, from which the ladies learned that they were to be placed behind the bars until four o'clock, the regular hour for hearing. They marched into the corridor, the door was closed, and the ladies were placed under lock and key for the first time.

The fair prisoners immediately began religious services in the corridor, and Mrs. Hill delivered an address to the gentlemen outside the grating, in which she appealed to them to protect the women from "the lager beer infidels." She asked what had become of the spirit of 1776, and stated that the Christian women of the land had given their sons to protect the American flag, and that protection under the flag was now due these women. The ladies then turned their attention to the prisoners confined in the cells, distributing temperance tracts to them and asking them to sign the pledge.

While the ladies were confined in the corridor some of them said they were never happier in their lives.

A DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

After they had been in custody for some time a gentleman made his appearance at the Station, and presented the following note from the Acting Mayor:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 23, 1874.

CAPTAIN REED:—Release all the crusaders now in your custody upon leaving a moderate deposit for their appearance on Monday at four P. M.

S. MCMASTERS, Deputy Mayor.

A consultation was held by the ladies when they learned of the order for their release, many of them expressing a determination to remain in custody if the majority decided to do so. They seemed to be fearful that by accepting the proposition they would compromise themselves, but upon the assurance of Mr. Jennings that they would still be considered under arrest, there seemed to be a general acquiescence to the proposition. Before, however, any formal action had been taken Captain Reed annouced from the doorway that the ladies would be released for a hearing at four o'clock on Monday, in case they each make a deposite of the sum of ten dollars.

One lady, in discusing the situation, said that she had no money and that her husband would rather let her stay in the lock-up than deposit the money himself.

RELEASED.

About half past four o'clock another band of ladies came marching up Diamond street, singing as they went. Loud and prolonged cheers broke forth from the immense crowd in front of the lock-up. While the cheers were yet ringing in the air, Mr. Jennings approached the door of the corridor with an order from Major Hartzell, Mayor's clerk, to Captain Reed to release the ladies, as a deposit of $300 had been left by the Rev. Mr. Collins at the Mayor's office for their appearance at the lock-up. Shortly after the order had been received the iron doors were opened and the band marched out into Diamond alley and down Fifth avenue to the Alliance rooms, followed by an immense crowd, and greeted by cheer after cheer.

AT THE ALLIANCE ROOMS.

By the time the ladies had arrived at their headquarters, the crowd had greatly increased, and many persons followed the ladies up stairs into the rooms. Others who were more unfortunate, took positions on the stairway and about the lower door of the building.

As soon as order could be had, Mr. R. C. Christy congratulated the ladies and complimented them upon the patience and fortitude with which they had undergone their trials. The speaker was compelled by cries of "louder," "get up on the table," to find a more prominent position, and after getting on the table stated that he was glad the ladies were so persistent in what they knew was right. He was sorry that they had been locked up as he knew they were engaged in noble work and were actuated to that work by true and proper motives. He thought the movement had now begun in earnest, and that the ladies would find that they had more friends than they supposed.

MEETING ON THE RIVER BANK.

Several speakers followed, but the rooms and hall and stairway were so crowded that it was suggested that they adjourn to the Allegheny wharf, above the Suspension bridge. This suggestion was carried out and in half an hour over two thousand people had assembled on the river shore, all wild with enthusiasm.

Mr. Christy was called upon again, and mounting a wagon, told of the effect the ladies' presence at Harrisburg had on him. When he saw them so earnest, so devoted, so determined in their cause, he trembled. He thought the sight of beautiful and accomplished Christian women praying upon the street for the banishment of the great vice, and subject to the jeers and insults of a vulgar crowd, was enough to impress all persons with the worthiness of their cause. He said he was firmly convinced that the movement would be a success.

FAVORABLE TO THE MOVEMENT.

The Rev. Mr. Gill thought that the late arrests were the best thing for the ladies' cause that could have occurred. The liquor men, he said, were doing the work for the ladies. The magnificent parade, and the vast assemblage present, foretold a victory for the cause. He closed by asking all in the crowd who were opposed to the movement to say "No." A few voices were heard, and the Reverend gentleman requested those who were favorable to it to respond "Yes." A unanimous response announced the feeling of the great crowd.

George R. Cochrane, Esq., was the next speaker. He was willing to give his time, labor and money for the cause. He, too, thought the liquor men had made a fatal mistake in having the ladies arrested, and had made ten thousand votes in favor of temperance candidates. He exhorted the ladies to continue in their work.

The Rev. Mr. Graves, of New York City, expressed his joy at being present on such a grand occasion. He had been a laborer in the cause for more than thirty years, but never felt so joyful as he did when addressing the assembly. He related some of his experiences with Mother Stewart in his labors for the temperance cause, and closed his address by urging the crusaders to continue in the good work, assuring them that victory would finally crown their efforts.

After Mr. Graves' remarks the assembly adjourned to meet at half-past seven o'clock, at the Rev. Mr. Reed's church, on Seventh avenue.

MEETING AT THE REV. DR. REED'S CHURCH.

Promptly at half-past seven o'clock in the evening a large audience had assembled at the Rev. Dr. Reed's Church, and Dr. Sutton, of Allegheny, was elected chairman, and Mrs. Hill acted as Secretary.

After the usual preliminary exercises Mrs. Reese, of Ohio, was introduced. She spoke of the movement in Ohio, comparing the difficulties overcome there with those to be met here. She thought one of the greatest elements of success to the work was a bitter persecution against the workers, and rejoiced that the Pittsburgh ladies were now meeting with such great opposition. She advised them to continue in the work and to trust to God for the result assuring them that He would finally grant them success.

Mr. Cochrane was next called on, and responded by exhorting the men to come up to the help of the women. He thought the Acting Mayor had acted unlawfully in deciding against the ladies, and he hauled him over the coals in a lively manner. The liquor men had kindled the fire, and he exhorted every person to fan the flame.

The Rev. Mr. Bain followed. He asked how it was that people made such strenuous efforts to save a neighbor's building from the flames, and yet cannot be allowed to make an effort to save their immortal souls. He strongly denounced the law that would gather up and imprison wives, mothers and sisters behind the iron bars for endeavoring to save the souls of their husbands, sons and brothers. He thought the law of self-protection higher than any human law, and claimed that it was in the exercise of this that they went forth,

Mrs. Johnson said she considered it a privilege to suffer in prison for the cause of temperance. She expressed her determination to continue in the work no matter what opposition she would meet, or what sacrifices she would have to make.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Vanhorn, Mrs. Hill, Mr. J. B. Kennedy, the Rev. Mr. Graves and others, and during the entire meeting great enthusiasm was shown by the ladies. They nearly all showed a willingness and determination to continue the campaign, not from any spirit of opposition to law they claimed but from a sense of duty.

A prayer meeting was held by the ladies at the Alliance rooms yesterday afternoon. There was a very large audience present, and addresses were delivered by several of the ladies.

A number of the pastors of the two cities referred to the arrest of the ladies in their sermons yesterday. The majority of the ministers urged the ladies to continue the campaign.

A meeting will be held at the Alliance rooms this morning and a large attendance of the ladies is requested.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Owen Fitzsimmons vs David Hutchinson and Louis Walters, a verdict was rendered for defendants.

In the case of Fitzsimmons et ux. vs. Hutchinson and Walters, plaintiffs entered a judgment of non suit.

In the case of G. W. Coffin vs. Louis Grossmyer, an appeal from an alderman's decision to recover the value of three logs, the jury found for plaintiff for $23 60.

This Court will not be in session to-day. Jury trials will be held on Monday, and the argument list will also be taken up.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The jury were out in the case of John Murphy vs. O. H. P. Blackburn.

Martin Howley vs. Patrick Howley. On trial.

In the case of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, vs. Robert Thorne, on motion of defendant's attorney, the Court granted a rule upon plaintiff to show cause why the writ of capias issued in this case should not be attached. Rule returnable Monday, 25th inst., at half-past nine o'clock.

Hugh M. Speer vs. L. H. Willard and Lynch Magoffin on trial. When this suit was instituted, plaintiff was in the grocery business in Allegheny. About a year ago he rented property from Dr. Williard, the rent to be payable quarterly. On the morning of the day the first quarter expired, he alleges that a landlord's warrant, issued by Dr. Willard was placed in the hands of Magoffin, a constable, who went to the store and demanded the rent. To this demand plaintiff alleges, he agreed to respond before night, but the officer was inexorable in his demand and insisted upon immediate payment. The demand not being complied with the store was siezed and the rent realized from the sale. The plaintiff claims that he had a right to pay the rent any time during the day, and brings an action for damages.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John S. Rich, bankrupt, Venango county. Bankrupt discharged and certificate ordered.

Calvin Adams, bankrupt, Allegheny. Register Harper's report on petition of assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain liens, and for the distribution of the proceeds of sale of certain real estate presented and approved.

D. W. Button, bankrupt, Venango county. On petition of assignee and with consent of auditor, order made allowing the assignee to settle and compound the suits against the Empire Transportation Company and the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, in the Court of Common Pleas of Venango county.

S. B. Kennedy, creditor, vs. Robbins & Brinton, debtors, Mercer county. Motion for injunction against Joseph Robbins, argued by Raymond for and Watson against the same, after which a restraining order was granted.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Jno. Murphy vs. O. P. H. Blackburn an action for damages for alleged malpractice, the jury found for defendant.

Howley vs. Howley is still on trial.

Hugh Speer vs. L. H. Willard and Lynch McGoffin is still on trial. The case was reported in full yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR JUNE TERM—BILLS OF INDICTMENT.

U. S. vs. Jacob Smith, N. S. Glosser, Phillip Fable, Martin Gillgallon, Eagbert Jacobs, Fred Faux, Fred Faux, Edward C. North, Francis Cawley, Peter Dougherty, John E. Perkins, Amandus Burke, Charles Wentzel, Wm. Flecker, Joseph Faster, John Kennedy, Martin Moran, Jesse S. Schrack, J. Kern Smith, John Cosgrave et al., Michael White, Thomas Garrity, Daniel F. Sibert, Patrick Callahan, Albert W. Potter, Antonia Bortil and Francisco Martines, Jerry W. Bergin, et al., Charles S. Blackman, Daniel F. F. Seibert, John Felt, Adam Bardinger, Adam Bardinger, Thomas W. Lloyd, Miles R. O'Connor.

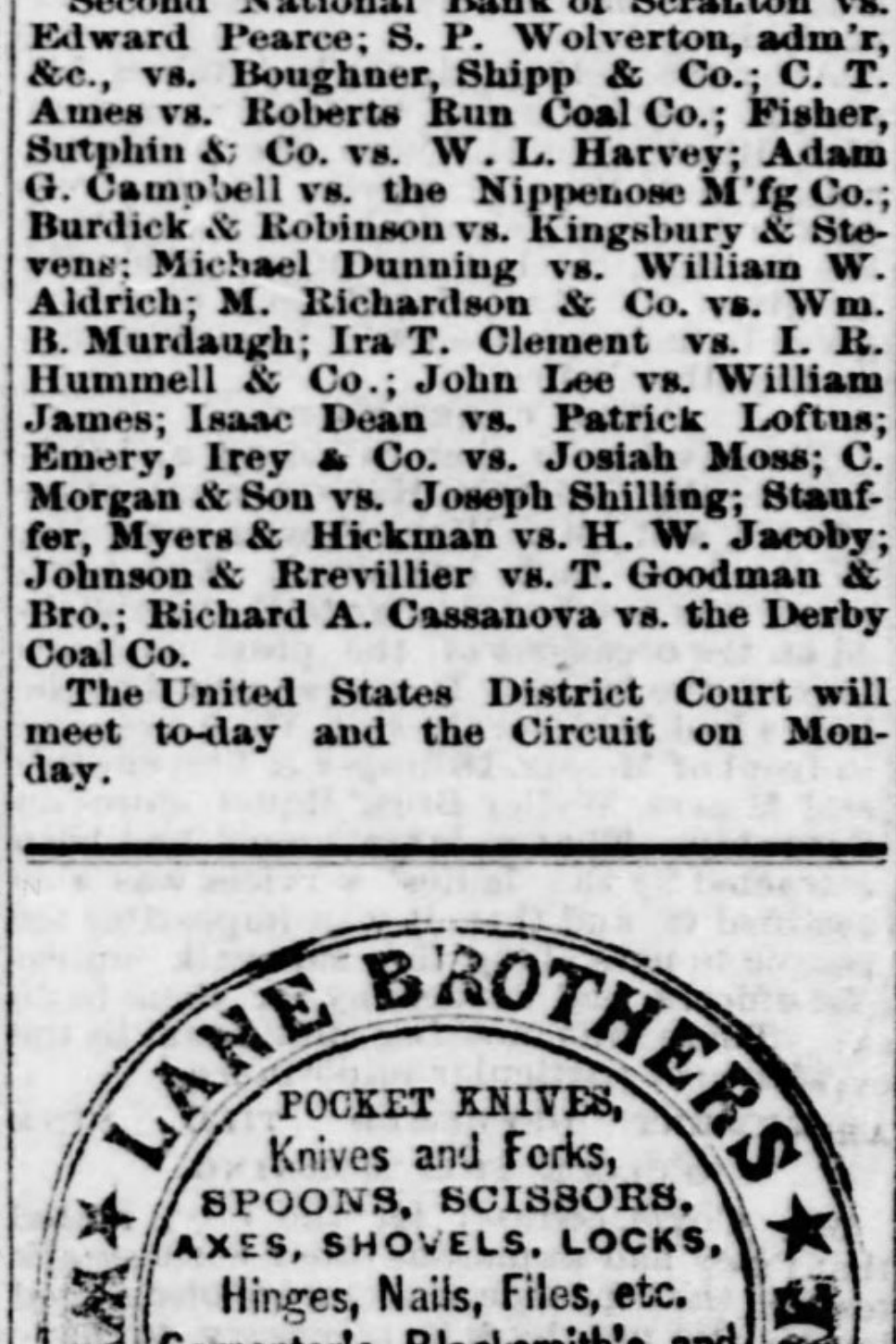
CIVIL CASES.

U. S. vs. tobacco, cigars, &c., claimed by Herman O'Howell; John R. Campbell et al; Michael Managan; Patrick Jordan; Authony McDonald; John R. Campbell et al.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Second National Bank of Scranton vs. Edward Pearce; S. P. Wolverton, adm'r, &c., vs. Boughner, Shipp & Co.; C. T. Ames vs. Roberts Run Coal Co.; Fisher, Sutphin & Co. vs. W. L. Harvey; Adam G. Campbell vs. the Nippenose M'f'g Co.; Burdick & Robinson vs. Kingsbury & Stevens; Michael Dunning vs. William W. Aldrich; M. Richardson & Co. vs. Wm. B. Murdaugh; Ira T. Clement vs. I. R. Hummell & Co.; John Lee vs. William James; Isaac Dean vs. Patrick Loftus; Emery, Irey & Co. vs. Josiah Moss; C. Morgan & Son vs. Joseph Shilling; Stauffer, Myers & Hickman vs. H. W. Jacoby; Johnson & Brevillier vs. T. Goodman & Bro.; Richard A. Cassanova vs. the Derby Coal Co.

The United States District Court will meet to-day and the Circuit on Monday.



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Imported Bottled Ales, Porter and Stout,
Imported Bottled Ales, Porter and Stout,
Imported Bottled Ales, Porter and Stout.

I have constantly on hand and offer for sale at the very lowest prices,

Bass' English Ale in Bottles,
Bass' English Ale in Bottles,
Bass' English Ale in Bottles.

Younger's Scotch Ales in Bottles,
Younger's Scotch Ales in Bottles,
Younger's Scotch Ales in Bottles.

Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s London Porter,
Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s London Porter,
Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s London Porter.

Guiness' Dublin Stout,
Guiness' Dublin Stout,
Guiness' Dublin Stout.

No fancy prices
No fancy prices
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FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 46 Fifth avenue.

9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 800 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

20 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 6 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $600 to $1,500 per acre.

3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $36,000 to $40,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with large grounds; $20,000 each.

FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.

NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashchenaz, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.

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The undersigned, Executors of SAMUEL VANCE, late of Washington county, Pa., deceased, will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on TUESDAY, June 16, 1874, sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. The farm contains 200 acres of choice lime and sand stone land, well watered with good springs. The improvements being new and good. 150 acres cleared, balance in locust and oak timber. The best of location for any one wishing to live private; it is situated 1½ miles east of Washington, Pa., on the Monongahela City Pike, and is in hearing of the Jefferson College and church bells, and Hempfield road runs in 300 yards of farm. Information of the farm can be had by writing or calling on either of the Executors, or D. S. MORGAN at Washington, Pa., or ISAAC VANCE, 60 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN VANCE,
WILLIAM PAUL,
Executors
ma16-4tW

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 50 acres, in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. Improvements—house with 8 rooms and cellar, frame barn, spring house and granery, good water, orchard 250 peach, 250 apple trees, pear, cherry, quince and other small fruit. The land is underlaid with coal. Price $6,500; if paid cash, $6,000. Stock, farming tools and crop can be bought reasonable. Possession can be given in a short time. Address CHARLES FRIEDRICKS, near Small's blacksmith shop, 3 miles from Beaver, 3 miles from Beaver Falls, 3½ miles from Rochester. ma23-2mW

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, situate in Burrel township, Westmoreland county, Pa., being within thirty rods of Chartier's Station, on the A. V. R. R., containing 223 acres, all underlaid with four and one-half feet of coal, with two improvements thereon. Will be sold on terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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PRICE, $20 below | any other first-class
VALUE, $30 above | Sewing Machine.
SAVED, $50 *by buying the Florence.*

Every machine warranted. Special terms to clubs & dealers Send for circulars to the Florence S. M. Co., Florence, Mass., or to S. McCain & Co., 8 Sixth St., Pittsburgh.

ap18-3mosW

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SAMUEL DUFF..........TERRENCE CAMPBELL WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse No. 143 First avenue.

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The Best Styles,
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From $5 00 down to 25 cents per yard.

Liberal Discounts TO CASH BUYERS.

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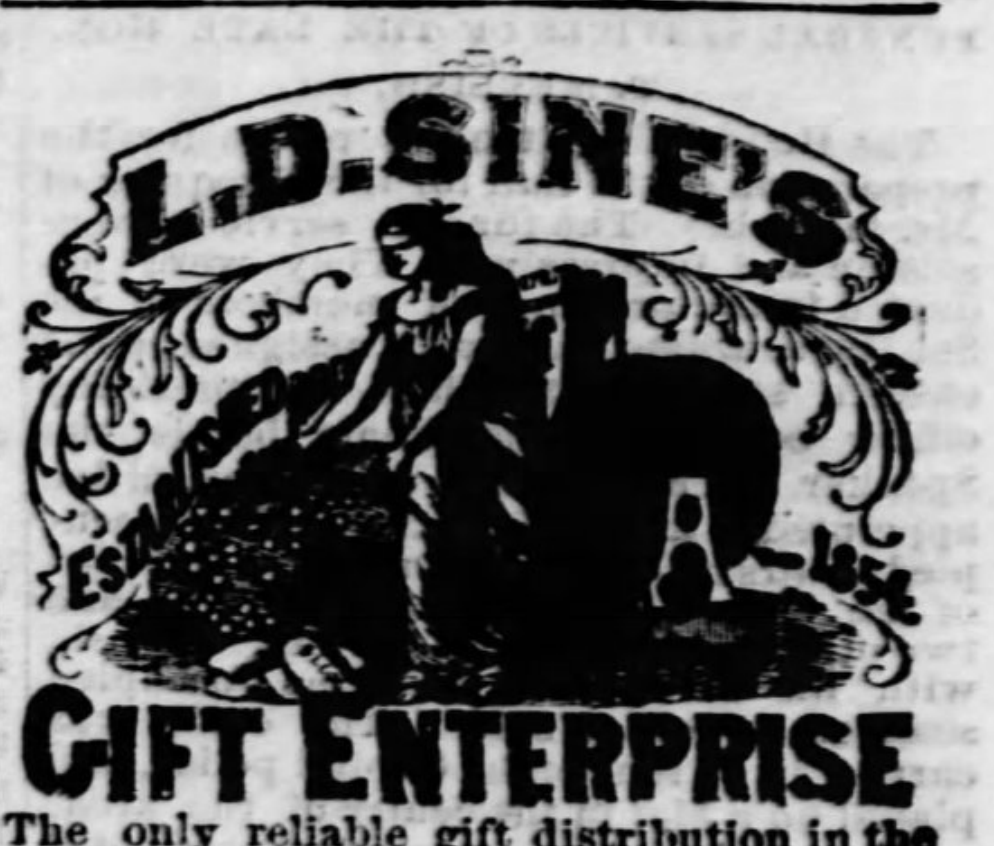

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To be drawn SATURDAY, July 4, 1874.

One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold.

One Prize $5,000 in Silver.

Five Prizes $1,000 | EACH IN | GREENBACKS.
Five Prizes $500 |
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Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each. Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each. Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos worth $550 each Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c. Number of gifts, 10,000; Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single tickets, $2; six tickets, $10; twelve tickets $20; twenty-five tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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MOTT'S LIVER PILLS!

An old physician once said that nearly all diseases originate from a diseased condition of the liver, and this statement is true, although it may at first seem like an exaggeration. When the liver is out of order the whole system and every organ and function suffer more or less in consequence. In the incipient stages of the disease a man

DOES NOT KNOW WHAT AILS HIM.

He is moody, restless and despondent; and that is the time to take a simple remedy that will restore him to health

IN A SINGLE DAY,

and prevent a whole train of diseases that may follow.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS cure torpidity of the liver.
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MOTT'S LIVER PILLS cleanse the system of bile.
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MOTT'S LIVER PILLS regulate the liver, and are more reliable as a liver medicine than any of the mineral preparations that do more harm than good.

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One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000

Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash. $2,500,000

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Whole tickets	$50 00
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Tenth, or each Coupon	5 00
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$300,000

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Capital Prize, $50,000!

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WHOLE TICKETS $10. HALVES $5. QUARTERS $2 50

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $[illegible], and [illegible] Prizes, amounting $578,177. Draws every Saturday during the year. Whole tickets $10; halves $5; quarters $2 50. Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOSEPH HANLEN, of Millerstown, county of Butler and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of said district.

P. M. BOYLE, Assignee,
ma23-3tW Millerstown, Butler county, Pa.

How 'tis Done, Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 2 for 50 cents. Or one application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents.

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FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to establish the compensation of certain customs officers; to regulate the service in the collection of customs at various ports in the United States, and depositing of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under laws relating to customs, which was referred to the Finance Committee. Among the salaries fixed by the bill are the following: Collector at Chicago and Surveyors of Customs at St. Louis and Cincinnati, each $6,000.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the civil rights bill.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in opposition thereto.

Mr. MORTON spoke in reply to the argument of Thurman made yesterday. He contended that the bill was Constitutional and Congress had full power to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution by appropriate legislation. The great object of the fourteenth amendment was for the purpose of establishing the equality of races.

After debate, Frelinghuysen then gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to remain in session and finish the bill.

The post office and pension appropriation bills were received from the House and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. ORTH presented a petition from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Indianapolis requesting Congress to amend the oath of office so that all officers under the government shall be required to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage during their terms of office. Read and referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice appropriation bill, Mr. Garfield in the chair. Having disposed of this bill without any discussion or important changes the committee took up

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL

appropriating $29,980,000. It contains a provision that the pension agent's fee of thirty cents for preparing a voucher and administering the oath shall be reduced to twenty cents.

The committee then rose and reported to the House the Postoffice and pension appropriation bills both of which were then passed.

A vote was then taken by yeas and nays on the amendment adopted yesterday in Committee on the Whole to let the annual and monthly reports of the agricultural department pass through the mails free. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 134; nays, 71. The bill was then passed.

THE SANBORN CASE.

Mr. FOSTER (Ohio) called up the bill to repeal the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made. He proceeded to address the House in a review of the questions connected with the Sanborn contracts. He criticized Butler's speech made some months ago in defense of the Sanborn contracts, and in regard to Treasury officials. He said that he could not overlook their carelessness and the general loose management, and that their attempts to shift responsibilities from one to the other were discreditable to all of them. It was impossible to determine exactly where the responsibility for the maladministration of the law rested, but it rested somewhere in the Treasury Department.

Without taking action the bill was laid over, a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State cimong up as the special order.

Mr. McKEE, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, from which the bill was reported addressed the House in support of the measure.

Mr. POTTER opposed the bill. His speech was delivered in the midst of the greatest uproar and disorder, so that but a very small part of the discussion was audible at the reporter's desk.

Messrs. Haskins and Kasson advocated the bill, and G. F. Hoar and Cox opposed it. The bill passed—yeas, 160; nays, 54.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Banking and Currency presented a report on the Senate substitute for the currency bill, and gave notice he would ask action on it next Monday.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the report made by the Conference Committee on Wednesday, upon the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits and the amendatory acts in relation thereto. It was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Boreman, the bill to establish the territory of Pembina and to provide a temporary government therefor was taken up and read through, together with the report of the committee on the subject. Pending discussion, the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) from the Committee on Appropriations reported back the House bill in relation to the centennial exhibition with an amendment. Placed on the calendar.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Centennial Commissioners on the subject which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table. He gave notice he would ask the Senate to take up the bill at the earliest opportunity.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The consideration of the civil rights bill was then resumed, and Mr. Stockton concluded his argument begun yesterday. He said one of the saddest things about the bill was that the gentlemen who advocated it did not see the effects of it. He had as much desire to see the condition of the colored man improved as any one else, but denied that it could be done under this bill, as it would break up the whole system of common schools. The passage of this bill would be an act of tyranny similar to that which has caused

REVOLUTION AFTER REVOLUTION

in Ireland. It would be taxing the white people for the education of the colored race just as England is taxed for the support of an established church, those of another faith. He had no hope of changing any man's vote by what he said, as the Republican caucus had determined this as they do many other matters in secret. He had heard his colleague (Frelinghuysen) say that the passage of this bill was a duty, but he (Stockton) knew it was not a duty imposed upon him by the Legislature of New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he knew of no party or caucus obligations to compel Republican senators to vote for the bill. The whole matter was left to their individual opinions. The duty which he referred to in former remarks was the duty imposed upon him by the Judiciary Committee to report the bill. When he entered the Senate, he swore to support the Constitution of the United States which declared equality for all, and in advocating this bill he was only discharging his sworn duty to secure equal rights to every city of the United States.

Mr. HOWE argued that the bill was Constitutional. He could pardon the man who denied its Constitutionality under the Constitution as it read in 1866, but as it read now he did not see how any man, be he lawyer or layman, could argue that Congress was overstepping its power in passing this bill. Referring to the decision in the New Orleans slaughter house case, which had been so extensively quoted, he said: To be frank, the Court in that case did deny things which he wished it had not. It undertook to assert a principle of Constitutional law which he did not believe would ever be accepted by the profession or people of the United States. He did not know but that the passage of this bill would break up schools in many localities as every step in this march had been met by some threat, but let justice be done, though common schools be broken up and the heavens fall. If this generation would not accept a bill a generation to come would accept it just as sure as the present one is here. The passage of the bill would aid a whole race, numbering millions, in pursuit of happiness and would retard no one in the same cause. The Republican party only asked that the oppressed of centuries should be allowed to struggle to their feet. It had been said it was good statesmanship to tax a few for the benefit of thousands, and certainly it was good statesmanship to benefit millions without taxing a single one. In the name of the Declaration of Independence, in the name of the Constitution, in the name of justice, he invoked the Senate to remove this last fetter from the black man. It had been asked at one time of one on this earth who would be the greatest in the Kingdom of the Lord, and the reply was he who is least among you.

Mr. ALCORN advocated the passage of the bill, because it would give peace and quiet. He would be glad to see the word "hereafter" in the amendment of the senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell) stricken out, so that the bill would apply to every common school and public institution of learning, or benevolence endowed by the United States now as well as hereafter.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he would be glad to have the bill pass as suggested by the senator, but he doubted the legality of the bill if amended as suggested. He gave notice that he would modify his amendment when in order, so as to make it acceptable to those desiring to open to all institutions of learning.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to strike out in the second section of the bill the words "less than five hundred nor" and "less than thirty days nor" so it would read "for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year. Agreed to.

Mr. BOGY denied the power of Congress to pass the bill, and said it would be the inauguration of a system of legislation which would be

RUINOUS TO OUR REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

There was no feeling of hatred existing between the white men of the South and the negro, but the Southern people opposed the idea of investing the negro with all rights because they were not competent to discharge all the duties of citizens. If, in time, they should prove themselves equal to the task, all rights, civil and political, would be extended to them. They were willing that the negro should have all facilities for education, but were not willing to have him educated in the same school with their own children. The Northern people did not want

MIXED SCHOOLS

and the negro was not admitted into any of the great colleges of that section. There were many bills on the calendar which the statesmen of fifteen or twenty years ago would not have dared to introduce. He would not speak of the motives of Senators introducing them, but he thought many of them an illustration of a rapid

TENDENCY TOWARDS CENTRALIZATION

exhibited in this body and in the nation. Such legislation would finally destroy the existence of States and soon the American Senate would be like the Roman Senate, omnipotent in power.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the Senate had already been in session nine hours, and Senators were exhausted. He saw but three Senators on that side of the Chamber occupied by the dominant party. They were in the cloak room laughing, talking or perhaps taking their repose. So far as he was concerned, he would say to them,

SLEEP ON.

A day of judgment was coming when the American people would arise from the apathy now existing. It was embarrassing for him to discuss the question at this late hour, but as a Senator he had a right to be heard and would insist that those in the cloak room should not annoy him by their laughing. What right had Congress to enforce sociability and companionship among the races in theatres and in schools? Why was it that no provision was made for separate schools? It was because Congress desired to enforce that companionship, and the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell) was the only consistent Senator upon that side of the chamber, although in his (Saulsbury's) opinion, the doctrines uttered by him did him no credit. The Senator from Massachusetts knew as well as every Senator upon this floor that the bill would only affect the poorer classes of the country. Not one of those Senators would send their children to mixed schools. This bill would not only

DESTROY THE COMMON SCHOOLS

of the people, but would also injure the school for the colored people throughout the land. It did not stop with the schools, but extended to hospital and almshouse everywhere, the great object being to force campanionship and association. He was sorry to say that he believed this measure originated from hostility and animosity towards those people with whom the people of the North were lately at war and from a desire to conciliate colored voters.

It was a measure to bind those voters by irreversible bands to the Republican party. Rather than see mixed schools in the State of Delaware, he would have the Legislature of the State destroy the school system, because such schools would be an injury of the poor. If the party to which he belonged should become the dominant party again, and he should be in the halls of Congress, one of the proudest acts of his life would be to move a repeal of this measure.

Mr. MERRIMON said the decree of the majority, that the Senate should sit this bill out, was monstrous and insulting to the Senate. That body had already been in session ten and a half hours, and many senators were engaged an hour on committees this morning, yet this

DESPOTIC MAJORITY

By virtue of a decree of caucus decided that it must be set out. Such action was a virtual suppression of free speech, that the majority said to him, if he wanted to speak, he must do it now, when they were already exhausted. He appealed to the Senate to get in a better humor, to become more Senatorial and therefore at 9:30 P. M. he moved the Sanate adjourn which was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 31—a strict party vote.

Mr. KELLY opposed the bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said, while he was out a few minutes ago, the Senator from North Carolina (Merrimon) criticized with some severity the action of the majority in deciding to set the bill out to-day. He (Frelinghuysen) thought the Senator was hardly justified in so doing, in view of the fact that it was at his own suggestion that to-day should be given to those opposed to the bill, and a vote be taken at 5 o'clock which agreement has not been adhered to.

REMARKS OF MR. MERRIMON.

Mr. MERRIMON said he had violated no rule. What passed between himself and the Senator from New Jersey yesterday privately, could not bind any Senator, as the majority here had forced him to speak to-night, although he was exhausted. He intended to proceed quietly to submit his remarks and would take his time. He would give his friends on the other side notice now that after concluding his speech, the minority would see who could

SIT THE LONGEST

and the majority could take the responsibility. (Laughter.) He then spoke of the constitutional powers of the government, but before he had proceeded far no'icing that, there were but three Senators on the Republican side of the Chamber, he said, as the majority had compelled him to proceed with his argument to-night he thought it as little as they could do to keep their seats and hear what he had to say as he had a great deal of truth which he desired to pour into their minds. He saw there was no quorum present, and would be glad to yield the floor to a motion to adjourn.

ANOTHER MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. RANSOM moved to adjourn, and the Chair (Stewart) decided the motion lost.

Several voices on the Democratic side—"The yeas have it."

THE QUESTION CALLED.

Mr. MERRIMON having taken his seat Mr. Conkling called for the question on the bill.

Mr. MERRIMON—Mr. President, I think I have the floor, but as I said before I very much desire the Senate to hear me.

Mr. HAMLIN—Well, Mr. President, when a Senator gets through he sits down.

Mr. MERRIMON—Well, I don't want to speak to empty seats.

Mr. HAMLIN—I am afraid you will not find much else to speak to to-night.

Mr. MERRIMON—I want to speak to the Senator from Maine (Hamlin.)

Mr. CONKLING (who occupied a seat at the clerk's desk)—I suggest to the senator that if he wants to speak to the senator from Maine, that he retire to the cloak room as that senator has been spending the evening there. (Laughter.)

Mr. MERRIMON—I equally desire to speak to the senator from New York, and have no right to speak in the cloak room.

THE SENATE ASLEEP.

Mr. MERRIMON resumed his argument. After speaking fifteen minutes in regard to the formation of the Constitution, and noticing but few senators present, he said he believed the Senate had gone to sleep again.

CRIES OF QUESTION! QUESTION!

from the Republican side were made.

Mr. MERRIMON said he would only yield the floor for a motion for executive session.

Mr. EDMUNDS demanded the reading of the fourth rule which forbids any Senator speaking twice on the same subject. It having been read, the chair decided that Senator Merrimon could not proceed.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senator from North Carolina (Merrimon) have leave to continue his remarks. Agreed to.

THE SENATOR RESUMES HIS REMARKS.

Mr. MERRIMON then resumed his argument at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, there being about twelve Senators present. He said he was not speaking for buncombe, but to aid in a solemn judgment of this question. If he could not be heard here, he could be heard by the American people, and he would appeal to that high tribunal.

NO VOTE REACHED—THE SENATE STILL IN SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 23—2 A. M.—There is no prospect of a vote in the Senate for an hour or two.

Mr. MERRIMON finished his remarks, and Mr. Hamilton (Maryland) is now speaking against the bill.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on War Claims, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of March 3, 1871. He stated the bill allowed over 1,000 different claims, aggregating $676,274.

On motion of Mr. Lenor, an item of $450 was inserted for the trustees of the Manasses public school. The bill was then passed and the House went into Committee on the Private Calendar, (Mr. Hoskins in the chair) when a number of private bills were passed, among them one for the relief of widows and orphans, &c., of soldiers murdered by guerrillas at Centralia, Missouri, in 1864.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate remained in session on Friday night until morning. When the report of proceedings for Saturday's issue of THE POST closed, Mr. Hamilton (Md.) had the floor.

He concluded his remarks by saying the passage of this act might cause mischief, but it would never bring about the mingling of the two races. They would march along in two separate columns.

Mr. CARPENTER said he could not vote for this bill on account of one of the provisions, and that was in regard to State juries. He knew of no power in the Federal government to organize State juries any more than to organize State Legislatures. He could not vote for a bill in whole which contained one provision he opposed.

The question then being on the motion of Mr. Thurman to strike out the second section of the bill, a vote was taken at twenty minutes past four o'clock, A. M., and it was rejected—yeas, 13; nays, 32.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment that the bill should not be construed to prevent the organization of separate schools in any State or school district, providing that there should be no difference in the conduct of the same, and that each should receive equal allowance from the public fund for school purposes. Rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 25.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

After a number of other amendments were offered and rejected, the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to. It was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 29; nays, 16, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagin, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill (Vt.,) Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom and Wright—29.

Nays—Messrs. Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Cooper Davis, Hager, Hamilton (Md.,) Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury and Stockton—16.

Messrs. Morton, Cameron, Hitchcock, Chandler, Ferry (Mich.,) Sherman and Logan, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Messrs. Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Bayard, Dennis, Goldthwaite and Gordon, who would have voted against it.

The Senate then, at 7:45 A. M., after a session of twenty hours, adjourned till Monday next.

THE HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House took up the Senate amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Without taking final action, the bill went over.

Mr. DONNAN reported back with amendments the bill donating condemned cannon and cannon balls to the various posts of the G. A. R. for monumental purposes. Passed.

AN INSINUATION RESENTED.

In the discussion of the bill for the sale of the Rush valley military reservation in Utah, an intimation made by Mr. Dunnell that a large number of similar bills reported to-day from the Military Committee looked very much like a job in the interest of land speculators, excited the indignation of the Chairman (Coburn), who declared that no honest man, or man with honest instincts, would dare make such an insinuation. Everything done by the Committee on Military Affairs was ten thousand and leagues in advance of anything done by the Committee on Public Lands, of which Dunnell is a member, in regard to the saving of public money to the Treasury, to protecting the interests of the Government and fair dealing generally.

Mr. DUNNELL said his objection to the proposed mode of disposing of those reservations was that lands would be practically taken away from men who wished to get them for farms. When military reservation ceased to be needed for military purposes, it should revert to the public domain and be subject to the homestead and preemption laws.

After further discussion the bill was passed.

ANOTHER LIVELY TILT.

Mr. GUNCKEL reported a bill allowing a bounty of eight and one-third dollars per month to soldiers during the late war and also providing for grants of land to them

Mr. TOWNSEND made a point of order that the bill must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GUNCKEL remarked the bill was only to carry out the pledge of the two political parties in National and State Conventions.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.)—I deny it.

Mr. LAWRENCE—I hope no objection will be made to the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY—I will make every objection to it that is known to parliamentary law.

Mr. GUNCKEL—The gentleman from Connecticut wants a bill that will provide for Connecticut alone while this provides for all sections.

Mr. HAWLEY—I deny it.

Mr. GUNCKEL—And I can prove it.

The Speaker sustained Townsend's point of order and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

BURGLARIES are numerous in Jefferson county.

THE Johnstown strikers have nearly all resumed work.

BUTLER now rejoices in the protection offered to her citizens by two policemen.

AN elegant new Episcopal church was dedicated in Johnstown on Sunday last.

THE Bellefonte paper mill is now compelled to run night and day to fill the orders received.

THE Uniontown Genius of Liberty says the growing wheat never looked better in Fayette county.

JOHN MASON, a Fulton county farmer, recently had his neck broken by being thrown from his horse.

THE farmers throughout the entire State predict an abundant crop of grain and a good yield of fruit this year.

THE residence of Mr James Love in Fairfield township Westmoreland county, was totaly distroyed by fire last week.

WM. IRWIN, the man who was injured at Cresson some time ago, while his four companions were killed, has since died.

HAIL of unusual size fell to the depth of an inch or more in the vicinity of Ebensburg, Cambria county, on Wednesday afternoon of last week.

A BEAVER county man obtained his wife through answering a newspaper advertisement, soliciting a correspondence. Another advantage of advertising.

A YOUNG man named Joseph Brady was recently convicted at the Mayor's Court of Reading by testimony given by a mute boy named Johnny Sorg in the mute language.

A LITTLE daughter of Benjamin Allison, of York, was recently burned to death by her clothes taking fire from a box of matches which she ignited while playing with them.

JOHN BENDER, a soldier of the war of 1812, and for fifty years driver of the stage on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike, died recently at McConnellsburg, Fulton county.

IT is estimated that the business of unearthing and gathering stones along the Ohio river from Safe Harbor to Vanport, for the Pittsburgh, Steubenville and Wheeling markets, amounts to $100,000 a year.

AFTER the 1st of June, one cent on the dollar on the selling price of rails per ton will be paid for mining coal, instead of nine tenth of a cent, as heretofore paid by the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown.

AN old man named Borroughs, while walking on the railroad track near Spring Creek, Friday, was struck by the paymaster's car and killed. His remains were taken to the residence of his son, in Corry.

JOHNSTOWN lost one of her most prominent citizens on Tuesday last, in the death of Abram Kopelin, which occurred on that day. Mr. Kopelin was one of the most talented members of the Cambria county bar.

MR. ASBURY MILLER, of Logan township, Blair county, had both his legs broken on Friday last, by having them caught between two logs on a wagon he was driving, and which accidentally came in contact with a sappling at a turn in the road.

THE Rev. H. Sinsabaugh, late the presiding elder in the Blairsville district, M. E. church, and resident for the past few years in Blairsville, has, through the influence of Senator Harry White, been given a position in the surveyur-general's department at Denver, Colorado.

PREPARATIONS are being made for a grand display of fireworks at Bellefonte on the evening of the Fourth of July. Governor Curtin has made arrangements with Prof. Jackson, the celebrated pyrotechnist, to superintend the display, and Generals Burnsides and Hancock are expected to be present.

DEPUTY SHERIFF MCCREARY, of Butler county, lost his pocket book containing a check for $1800, a number of executions, and other legal papers, while traveling from Fairview to Butler last winter, and last week received the pocket book by express from Emlenton, Venango county. The contents were unmolested.

THE Altoona Sun was issued under its new management, the Barclay Bros., on Friday morning last. The Sun has always been a first class Democratic paper, and judging from the first issue under the new management, it will still continue to show up the rascality of the Radicals and still abound with lively local matter.

THE belles of Bedford, are rejoicing over the decision of the committee appointed by the Duquesne Greys to select the place for the summer encampment. Prominent citizens of Bedford turned out to receive the committee, and the delegation say they had a lovely time and can most heartily recommend Bedford as the place for the encampment.

THREE children of John Nicely, of Ligonier township, averaing from four to ten years of age, went to the woods one day last week for the purpose of gathering sweet myrrh, and, in mistake, dug up some wild parsnips, of which they ate a portion, and, as is supposed, were poisoned. One of them, a little boy, died shortly after reaching home. The other two recovered.—Greensburg Argus.

MR. JOHN BOER, Manor Station, Westmoreland county, had both his arms and one of his legs broken and sustained other serious injuries on Monday last by being thrown out of a buggy near Greensburg. A little son of Mr. Boer was also seriously injured. The bit broke in one of the horses' mouth, from which they took fright and ran away.

IT is rumored that the Oil Creek Railroad from Oil City to Corry will be discontinued and the rails torn up. On dit these arrangements were made at a meeting of the Dirrectors of the Oil Creek road, which concluded Mondy, with Tom Scott and Cornelious Vanderbilt. The Valley road, under the actual control of Tom Scott, will continue by the river division of the Oil Creek road to Irvington, while Vanderbilt with his Dunkirk and Pittsburgh road, will be allowed to have the full control of Titusville trade and traffic.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIAGE OF MISS NELLIE GRANT.

A MOST BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

MAGNIFICENT TOILETS OF THE BRIDAL PARTY.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The absorbing event of to-day is the marriage of Miss Grant to Mr. Sartoris, which took place this morning at eleven o'clock, in the East room of the Executive Mansion, Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating.

During the morning and up to the hour the guests took their departure, the avenues leading to the mansion were closed to all persons excepting those invited to the wedding, and there were policemen on the ground to prevent interruption by outside parties, many of whom had gathered at the outer gates to see the guests ride into the enclosure. The door tenders had received strict orders to admit no one without an invitation.

MAGNIFICENT DECORATIONS.

The East room, the scene of the wedding, was tastefully and elaborately decorated with plants, flowers and evergreens. On the east side was a platform, raised about a foot from the floor, and covered with a portion of carpet, several years ago presented to the government, by the Sultan of Turkey. The platform was arched with evergreens and flowers, and from its centre hung a marriage bell of large proportions, composed of the choicest white flowers. Splendid new chandeliers were lighted and handsomely decorated. Never before has the East room presented so brilliant a display of floral adornment, as on the present occasion.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDAL PARTY.

Punctual to the hour, the invited guests entered the East Room, and arranged themselves in full view of the platform. The toilets of all the ladies were of the richest descriptions, and there was a profusion of point lace, variously worn. The scene was unusually brilliant, and a large display of flowers, with their fragrance, added to the charm of the interesting occasion. The bridal party, passing through the Blue Room, entered the East Room. Their presence immediately hushed the company to silence. The approach was announced by music from the Marine Band.

First came Mr. Sartoris and Col. Frederick D. Grant, in full uniform, the only groomsman. Next the bridesmaids, and two by two the President and Miss Grant, Mrs. Grant, and her two sons, Ulysses and Jesse. These were followed by relatives of the family.

THE PRESIDENT SURRENDERS HIS DAUGHTER.

On reaching the platform the President transferred his daughter to Mr. Sartoris, who, with the bride ascended the platform, where the officiating minister was in waiting to receive them, and took a position under the floral wedding bell.

The President and Colonel Grant, together with Miss Barnes, one of the bridesmaids, were the only other persons in nearness to the bridal party on the platform. Mrs. Grant and her two boys were standing in front of the remaining seven bridesmaids on the side of the structure.

THE TOILETS.

The bride wore a white satin dress elaborately trimmed, with a point lace tulle veil, and her hair was adorned with orange blossoms.

The dress of the groom was in the latest style, with the conventional white necktie.

The bridesmaids were Misses. Barnes, Fish, Drexel, Dent, Porter, Conkling, Sherman and Frelinghuysen. They were dressed in white corded silk, covered with white illusion, with puffs and pleatings, caught up with flowers. Their sashes were of the same material as the dresses. Four of these ladies were distinguished by pink roses, and the other four by blue flowers.

THE CEREMONY.

All things being in readiness, Rev. Dr. Tiffany proceeded with the ceremony according to the form of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Every one preserved a marked silence, and listened attentively to every word, while closely watching the manner and countenances of the bridal pair. The ceremony over, the minister was the first to kiss the bride. She immediately turned to her father, who embraced her and kissed her. Then her mother approached and kissed her daughter, as did also the brothers of the bride and numerous relations and female friends. The new-made husband enjoyed his share of handshaking, and orally expressed congratulations.

The band played the wedding march at the conclusion of the ceremony.

LIST OF INVITED GUESTS LRESENT.

Less than two hundred persons were present, including the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Senators Frelinghuysen, Carpenter, Cameron, Conkling, Logan, Morton, Stewart and Boutwell; Vice President Wilson, Speaker Blaine, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, Commodore Ammen, Geo. W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Judge Pierpont, Generals Arthur, Porter and Babcock, and Sir Edward and Lady Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Smith cousins of Miss Grant from Washington, Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. Waller of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Borie, Mr. Luckey Private Secretary of the President, and C. C. Sniffen Assistant Private Secretary.

Officers of the Army and Navy appeared in uniform. The persons above named were accompanied by ladies of their respective families.

COSTLY PRESENTS.

After the congratulations were over, the company, to the sound of music proceeded to the library in the second story of the mansion, where, on a series of tables were displayed elegant presents to the bride names of the donors being attached to all articles. Among the most costly gifts was a desert set of eighty-four silver pieces by George W. Childs; a complete silver dinner service by A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, the combined value of them being probably $4,500. Secretary Fish gave a silver tankard; General and Mrs. Sharpe, of New York, a ring with a stone cameo, set with diamonds; Postmaster General Cresswell, a very handsome silver ice cream service; Ex-Senator Cattel, a diamond ring of five stones; L. H. Morton, of New York, an emerald and diamond ring; these two rings are probably worth $1,000 each; Secretary Robeson, a toilet set, side pieces of brass, elaborately finished, of the style of Louis XIV; N. T. Hart, of New York, the largest size lace handkerchief, such as sell for five hundred dollars; General Babcock, an elegant Valenciennes lace fan with smoked pearl frame, with a monogram of the bride in gold.

Following are additional presents without the doner's name:

A silver card case and portemonaie from Denver of native ore and manufactured in that city; the workmanship is very fine; a pair of moonstone earrings, both handsome and curious; several superb point lace handkerchiefs; a flounce of valencienne lace, two point lace fans, a venetian antique mirror with carved frame of highly burnished brass with monogram at the top. This is for a toilette table; two antique candlesticks to match with a wax candle in each; flowers are painted on the candles. There were several handsome gold necklaces and many lockets. A superb bracelet of wrought gold; an innumerable number of silver punch bowls, ladles, salt cellars and spoons; glove boxes of fine gilt and carved wood.

Mr. Satoris presented to his wife a large collection of flowers. The present of the father of the bride is $10,000; all the immediate members of the President's family gave handsome presents.

The presents were arrayed and classified by Geo. A. Barnford, of the house of Messrs. Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, who came hither for that especial purpose, and will be sent to New York by express and placed on board the vessel in which Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris have taken passage for England to depart on Saturday.

THE WEDDING BREAKFAST.

The company then partook of the wedding breakfast, which was elegantly prepared. The bill of fare was printed on white satin, and stated that the breakfast was from the President and Mrs. Grant in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris. All the bridesmaids were presented with handsome boquets. Little boxes lined with white silk containing the wedding cake were brought away by guests.

Down the centre of the table was a bed of flowers, interspersed with small white and colored flags and upon these, at both ends of the table were the words "success to the President;" on another, "success to the Supreme Court" and the others "success to the army and navy." Not one was dedicated to the young couple who were this day made one. The table was bordered all round with flowers, and the "menu," printed on white satin and tied with white ribbon was laid on each plate.

THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

The certificate of the marriage of Miss Grant is engrossed upon parchment, in connection with five other documents. On the upper left-hand corner of the sheet is a copy of the license, written in a plain, bold hand, and empowers any minister of the Gospel to marry Algernon Sartoris to Nellie Grant. Below this is the clergyman's certificate that he has married them. On the upper right hand corner the clerk of the court certifies that he gave the license. Below this the judge of the court identifies the clerk. Still lower the Chief Justice identifies the judge, and last, the Secretary of State certifies to the existence and official character of the Chief Justice. Thus in all there are not less than six certificates engrossed upon the sheet. This document was rendered necessary by the law of primogeniture of England, and will be deposited in the archives of the court in the parish in which the happy couple reside. They had determined to live in this country, but the death of Sartoris' elder brother and the consequent entailment of a large property renders his presence across the water necessary.

DEPARTURE OF THE HAPPY COUPLE TO NEW YORK.

At 1:40 this afternoon the bride and groom left Washington in a special train for New York. Their pullman palace was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens and American and British flags. They were accompanied by General Porter, Messrs. Childs and Drexel and their friends.

On Friday, the President and Mrs. Grant will go to New York to take leave of their daughter on her embarkation for England. The Metropolitan church bells were rung this afternoon in honor of the marriage and several appropriate pieces were performed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIDE'S TROSSEAU BY A LADY.

A lady gives the following description of he bride's trosseau:

"It is magnificent, and almost beyond description. There are silks of every hue and color. Each gaslight silk dress is made with two waists, one decollete, the other high. There are shawls from India, laces direct from the manufactory at Brussels. Parasols with superb ivory handles. Muslin dresses with French worked flounces; others with puffs and lace insertting. There are gauzes, grenadines and hats for every costume; slippers for each evening dress; and the lingrie is so fine and dainty that the sight of it brings delight to every feminine heart that rejoices in delicate embroidery, soft lace and fine needlework. Nothing has been overlooked or forgotten that could contribute to the comfort and happiness of this highly favored girl."

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDAL PARTY.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. F. Sartoris arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night, accompanied by Gen. Porter and Col. Frederick Grant.

GREAT PREPARATIONS MAKING ON THE STEAMER TO CONVEY THE BRIDAL PARTY TO EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Most extensive preparations are making on the steamship Baltic for the accommodation of Mr. Sartoris and wife during their passage to England. Capt. Kennedy has given up his cabin on deck, which is fitting up as a boudoir for the bride and ladies accompanying her. Rich turkey carpet covers the floor; lace and crimson damask curtains hang at the windows; from the ceiling are suspended several bronze lamps of antique pattern. The furniture of this apartment is a lounge which at night can be turned into a bunk and an elaborately carved walnut toilet stand.

State room No. 1 has also been secured for the party. It is almost as large as three ordinary state rooms and is so situated that no motion of the vessel is perceptible to its occupants. The room has been entirely refitted, only two of the berths remain, and as these fold up into a settee, the appartment will be used as a reception room. The furniture is of walnut and consists of two sofas, easy chairs, card tables, writing table and liquour rack. The walls are covered with mirrors. The ceiling is snow white, relieved with pink and several statuettes adorn the angles of the room.

Mr. Sartoris and bride will dine with the other cabin passengers, their seats being on either side of Captain Kennedy at the head of the table. The Baltic's passengers have prepared a programme which is to supply amusement to the travelers each evening on their voyage, Sundays alone excepted, on which day Divine services will be held by Capt. Kennedy in the main saloon.

THE BRIDAL PARTY.

Their Departure for England—Immense Crowds Witness the Event.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Although announced that Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris would take the steamer Baltic at Sandy Hook, after having proceeded so far on their journey to Europe in a Government vessel, an immense crowd gathered at the White Star dock in Jersey City to witness the departure of the steamer and bridal party at an early hour. Crowds also began to flock to the foot of West Twenty-fourth street, where the revenue cutter Grant, having on board the Government's Island Band, was in waiting for the party and their invited friends, who numbered about one hundred and included some of the President's well-known acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, accompanied by the President and Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred. D. Grant, Jesse Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., Secretary Babcock, Ex-Collector Murphy, Mr. Pullman and others, in carriages left the Fifth Avenue Hotel at eight o'clock, and passed rapidly down Twenty-third street to the revenue cutter Grant. Among others who went on board were Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Luddington, of Chicago; General Porter, General Forsyth, of General Sheridan's staff; General Sharpe, wife and daughter; General McDowell, Naval Officer Laflin and General Rufus Ingalls.

When the distinguished party had got on board, lines were cast off and the cutter Grant steamed out into the river and turned toward the bay, followed by cheers of the crowds on the piers and shipping in the neighborhood. Ferry boats making trips to the White Star line docks where the Baltic was lying, continued to carry heavy loads of passengers as late as half past eleven o clock. Those who came before ten o'clock were afforded such opportunity of seeing the vessel and floral decorations in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, as the pressing throng would permit. The bridal stateroom was cleared against the gaze of curious visitors, a large portion of whom were ladies, and those who were able to reach the door of the stateroom, were rewarded only by the sight of a vast quantity of floral gifts in almost endless variety, kind and size. Floral presents continued to arrive even after the vessel had departed.

THE REVENUE CUTTER.

While passing the flagship Roanoke, moored off the Battery, a salute was fired, and the marines drawn up in line presented arms. There was a large number of ladies on board this vessel, who waved their handkerchiefs. Flags were displayed on government buildings at Bedloe's and Governor's islands, and from numerous private residences on Staten Island and Long Island shore. Many vessels were gaily decorated, and the ships and docks were crowded, particularly at Castle Garden, with spectators, who cheered lustily as the vessel passed. Passengers on ferry boats all crowded to the railing and joined in the general cheer.

At the Narrows, the Baltic came up with the revenue cutter Grant, when Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, the President and family and more intimate friends, were transferred to the revenue cutter Jessamine, and conveyed to the Baltic, and amid the booming of cannon from the forts and revenue cutter, the newly-married couple stepped on board and were welcomed by Captain Kennedy, who immediately started the Baltic on her journey.

THE FINAL FAREWELL.

The President stood alone watching the departure of his daughter, while Mrs. Grant exclaimed "Good-bye, Nellie." The boats turned head and whistled in many keys their farewell to the young couple, bound for their English home.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Recent Disaster.

BOSTON, May 21.—The special legislative committee on the Mill River disaster of Saturday last took testimony to-day in regard to the town damage. From the testimony, it was shown that of ten bridges nearly new, all but one were swept away, making a loss to Northampton of $80,000. The meadow land destroyed is valued at $90,000.

Williamsburg reported that one-third of the village had been destroyed, including a loss of taxable property of $800,000. Leeds reported a loss of $100,000, and Florence of $15,000. These losses are independent of any suffered by the people.

Representatives of several towns asked that they be relieved from taxation for a few years, and that their bridges and roads be rebuilt, and they would take care of the people made poor by the disaster.

THE DEMOCRACY.

PARTIAL LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

In response to the wishes of a number of readers we print below the names of the delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention so far as we have have been able to glean them. At least one-half of the counties have yet to hold their meetings and select representatives.

SENATORIAL.

Adams and Cumberland—James Chestnut.
Armstrong and Butler—Ewd. S. Golden.
Berks—W. B. Albright.
Crawford—Pearson Church.
Fayette—John Freeman.
Indiana—R. H. M'Cormick.
Luzerne—H. B. Wright, Edward Shortz.
Mercer—Geo. H. Herbert.
Schuylkill—Joel B. M'Calmont.
Westmoreland—J. J. Johnson.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Adams—H. J. Stahle, A. F. White.
Armstrong—A. Anderson, H. F. Phelps.
Berks—Levi H. Lees, S. E. Ancona, J. A. O'Reilly, L. A. Livergood, Nicholas Andre, Geo. D. Weidner.
Blair—S. M. Woodcock, Jno. E. Bell, Simon Newhall.
Bradford—Thos. R. Jordan, S. D. Madden, S. W. Buck.
Butler—Robert M'Kee, Harvey Osbourn.
Cameron—Hon. H. P. Baird.
Columbia—Dr. Robbins, Peter Ent.
Crawford—W. C. Plummer, J. M. M'Closkey, Thos. D. Nash, W. W. Gelvin.
Clarion—Wm. L. Corbitt, G. W. Fulton, Chas. H. Wilson.
Cumberland—Jas. Clendennin, Martin Guswiler.
Fayette—Robert Hogan, W. H. Playford.
Greene—Justin Temple.
Indiana—Jos. M. Thompson, Wm. Maher.
Luzerne—Stanley Woodward, E. P. Kisner, C. L. Lamberton, Jno. Lynch, Wm. S M'Lean, Frank Mosier, F. D. Collins, Jno. Hardley, D. K. Morss.
Juniata—Dr. J. N. Grubb.
Jefferson—J. P. George.
Lehigh—Edward Harvey, Thos. B. Metzgar, Wm. H. Lowden.
Mifflin—J. Penn Dull.
Mercer—S. R. Mason, P. J. Pierce, Jas. A. Stranahan.
Pike—Jno. D. Biddis.
Schuylkill—Charles King, W. S. Thomas, Sol. Foster, Jr. The balance of the delegation was elected last fall.
Warren—R. Taggart.
Westmoreland—Wm. Donnelly, Jno. A. Robb, Jno. Hugus.
Venango—H. J. Beers, S. C. T. Todd, C. Heydrick, Wm. M'Nair.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

ITS PROVISIONS AND ITS PENALTIES—SUMMARY OF THE BILL AS IT PASSED THE SENATE.

SECTION 1. That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyance on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, and also institutions known as agricultural colleges, endowed by the United States, subject only to conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Provides for $500 damages to the person aggrieved, and not more than $1,000 fine or more than one year's imprisonment for violating section one.

SEC. 3 confers exclusive jurisdiction for the trial of causes under the law upon the District Courts of the United States.

SEC. 4. That no citizen—having all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law—shall be disqualified for services as grand or petit juror in any Court of the United States or of any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be fined not more than $1,000.

SEC. 5 provides for the review of all cases by the Supreme Court of the United States.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	112⅞
U. S. Sixes, 1881	120⅞
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	121¼
Five-Twenties, 1862	115⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	117¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	118⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119⅞
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	120⅜
Ten-Forties	115
Ten-Forties (coupons)	115
Currency Sixes	117⅜
New Five Per Cents	115⅛

STOCKS.

Western Union	73¼
Adams Express	106½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	77
American Express	62
United States Express	67
Pacific Mail	42⅛
New York Central	97⅞
Erie	35
Harlem	129½
Michigan Central	75
Michigan Southern	75¾
Panama	107
Union Pacific	27¾
Illinois Central	97
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	85¼
Northwestern	40¼
Northwestern preferred	58
Northwestern common	32¼
Rock Island	97
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	54
Toledo and Wabash	37½
Fort Wayne	93¼
Chicago and Alton	102⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	24
St. Paul	33¾
St. Paul preferred	58
C. C. and I. C.	19⅝

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	121⅞
Five-Twenties, 1862	115⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	117¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	119⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1868	120⅝
New Fives	115⅛
Ten-Forties	115
Currency Sixes	117⅜

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	488½
Missouri	97⅝
Tennessee, old	82½
Tennessee, new	83
Virginia, new	35
Virginia, old	30
North Carolina, old	20
North Carolina, new	12½

STOCKS.

Canton	64
Western Union Telegraph	72⅞
Quick Silver	24¾
Adams Express	97
Fargo	75¾
American Express	62
United States Express	67
Pacific Mail	42
New York Central	97⅞
Erie	35¼
Erie preferred	55
Harlem	128½
Harlem preferred	127
Michigan Central	75
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	93¼
Northwestern common	40¼
Northwestern preferred	57½
Rock Island	97⅞
New Jersey Central	107½
St. Paul	33⅝
St. Paul preferred	53
Toledo and Wabash	36½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	65
Fort Wayne	93¼
Terre Haute	8
Terre Haute preferred	20
B. H. and E.	
Chicago and Alton	102½
Chicago and Alton preferred	106
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	68
Burlington and Quincy	102
Lake Shore	74¼
Panama	107
Illinois Central	97
Union Pacific	27⅜
Central Pacific	92⅜
Union	
Hartford and Erie	1
Delaware & Lackawana	108¼

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, May 28, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade is steadily improving although we have no very large sales to record, yet taken in the aggregate they show a fair volume of business. The changes in the market now are so frequent that dealers will find it to their advantage to consult our figures daily. On the whole produce dealers appear well pleased with the situation. The most important changes in quotations will be found in hog products, an advance being adopted all around and holders appear more careless about selling large lots, feeling confident that the top has not yet been reached. In another part of this report will be found the latest figures as furnished by the dealers. Potatoes have also advanced; this will only be temporary, as there are other substitutes that take the place of potatoes when they reach a certain figure. Wheat—A material decline was established in wheat; the general opinion is that the bottom has not yet been reached. Flour—The maket was devoid of animation and so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note; the leading houses are well supplied and the principal demand was for choice brands. Butter is coming in more freely; prices have undergone no quotable change and stocks are beginning to accumulate.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,381	Apples, bbls	30
Butter, pks	30	Corn, sks	967
Bacon, tcs	83	Cheese, bxs	73
Oats, sks	6,443	Wheat, sks	1,360
Barley, sks	110	Potatoes, bush	1,125

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

ALES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and a good business was transacted; India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion.

ASHES—As before noted the demand was a light one, the sales being confined altogether to lots to meet the current wants of the trade; soda ash, common 3¾@4c; refined 4½@5c; nitrate soda 4½c; pearls 10c; potash 8¾@9c; manganese 6¼c; arsenic 5c; black lead 4½@5c; flour spar 2c per lb.

APPLES—The season for old crop is fast drawing to a close; sales are altogether in a local way we quote nominally $5 00@7 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The warm weather has cut down the receipts, hence there is light stocks to operate with; sales reported range from 70@80c per gallon as per quality and condition.

BEESWAX—The market was devoid of animation; sales were made in a small way at 25@28c per lb.

BEANS—The high price of potatoes have kept up an active demand for beans; the rates current for some time have been sustained; sales were made at the following: common to good $2 00@2 15; fair to choice navy $2 25@2 35 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a steady trade demand; we quote red 5@6c; green 7@8c; hurl 10@11c per lb as per quality.

BUTTER—The demand was fair and sales regular; so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note; common 10@15c; medium to good 20@25c; prime to choice 28@30c per lb.

CHEESE—The receipts of new crop are on the increase; stocks, however, are not accumulating; we quote Ohio dairy 11@12c; Ohio factory 15@16c; old New York Goshen 18@18½c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Are in good demand with light stocks to operate with in prices at $18@20 per barrel.

COUNTRY CURED MEAT—In good demand; holders firm: hams 10@10½c; clear sides 9@9½c; shoulders 7@7½c; country lard 9@9½c.

COKE—We can report sales of Connellsville at $2 75@3 per ton delivered.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Steady at $7 50@8 per case.

CEMENT—The market was steady; as prices have undergone no changes we omit figures.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is steadily increasing; the present rates are: peaches 3-lb cans $3 25@3 50; tomatoes $2 37@2 50; corn $2 65@2 75 per dozen as per brand.

EGGS—The market is unsettled and prices are very uncertain; sales from first hands were reported at 13@14c per dozen; store at 15@16c.

FLOUR—The receipts have been liberal, more particularly of spring wheat; so far as prices are concerned we have no changes to report; quotations range as follows: spring wheat $7 00@7 25; red winter $7 75@8 25; white wheat $9 00@9 50 per bbl. Rye flour at $5 75@6 00 per barrel. The mill rates have been uniform for some time.

GROCERIES—The market was steady but not very active; prices have undergone no material change; leading houses are well prepared to meet the wants of country dealers. If the fruit crop promises well we may expect a big trade in sugars before long. Coffees are a little dull; this, however, was no more than was expected. Molasses and syrups are firm with a good demand. The following are the latest quotations:

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Green Coffees—Fancy 27c; choice 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee in papers is now at 28c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 40c per lb.

Sugars—Refined sugars are firm; Standard extra C, 9½c; Standard B 10c; Standard A 10½c; Standard hards 10¾c; Franklin No. 2 extra 8¼c: American extra C, 8½c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 85c; choice $8c

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentias 13@14c per lb; currants 7½@8c per lb; prunes 13@14c per lb.

Oat Meal—Per keg $5 00; per barrel $9 50 Pearl Barley, Nos 3 and 4, 8½c per lb.

Candles—Mould candles 11c; sterine 14c; star do 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 50 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting no special change; the decline in wheat we noted has been maintained; we are quoted sales of red winter $1 50; No. 1 spring $1 45; sales: 3 cars of amber at $1 50; white $1 55@1 60. Corn is weakening; sales: ear by the car load at 83@84c; shelled 78@80c would be fair quotations. Oats are steady, with sales of several car loads of white at 63c; mixed 60@61c. Rye quiet, unchanged, and held at $1 03@1 05. Barley out of season.

FISH—The market is reported dull; following are the ruling quotations: Extra No. 1 mess Mackerel $34; No. 1 mess Mackerel $32; Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $26. No. 1 Shore Mackeral $23. No 1 Bay Mackeral $20. Extra No 2 Shore Mackeral $18. No 2 large Bay Mackeral $17. Large No. 3 Bay Mackeral $16@16 50. Medium No 3 Mackeral $12. Split Labrador Herring $8 50. Split Shore Herring $8. Round Shore Herring $7. Smoked Bloater Herring $2. Whitefish, ½ half barrel $7 75. Lake Trout, per half barrel, $7. Large George's Codfish, per 100 pounds, $6 50. Medium do $6. Large Grand Bank Codfish $5 25. Medium do $5. Lake Herring $5 50 per half barrel; $3 per quarter barrel.

HAY AND STRAW—We note sales of hay in the Allegheny Diamond $22@32 per ton. Straw $16@20 per ton. Baled sold at $23@26.

HOMINY—In fair demand, with sales at $4 75@5 25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales of Bermudas at $4@4 25 per box.

POTATOES—The receipts of old stock are on the increase; sales were made at a variety of prices, viz.: $1 60 on track; $1 70 from store; mixed lots sold at $1 35@1 50; sales of new crop at $4 50@5 50 per barrel.

STRAWBERRIES—The receipts are increasing; we note sales at 25@30c per box.

TURNIPS—Are selling at $1 25@1 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market is very firm; sales of Hams s. c. canvassed at 14c; plain 13½c; shoulders 9¼@9½c; common 8½c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 17c; beef tongues $6 50@7 00 per dozen; rib sides 10¾c; short rib 11¼c, clear 11¾c; mess pork $19 50; ham sausage 10; lard, tierces 12¼@12½c; half bbls 13c; buckets 13½c; in 3-lb caddies 14c; in 5-lb caddies 13¾c; in 3-lb pails 15c; in 5-lb pails 14¾c; in 6-lb pails 14½c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6¼@7c per lb.

SEEDS—Are out of season; prices nominal.

RAGS—Steady; good mixed 3c.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at $1@1 01½.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 28, 1874.

REMARKS—The oil market continues dull and there is little doing in either crude or refined; transactions are limited at all points and the demand seems to be weak and uncertain. In the present unsatisfactory condition of the market there is little to be said in the way of comments on the oil trade, except to give the ruling prices and to hope for a speedy revival of a more active trade.

CRUDE.

The market is quiet and dull; United and Union quoted at $1 35@1 40; other lines $1 25@1 30.

The following is a report of sales at

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls Union	$1 35
2,500 do United	1 40

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 15 per barrel; at wells 73c.

REFINED.

The demand for refined, both for home use and export supply is quite light and quotations are unchanged at 11¼@11¾c f. o. b. on cars at works.

Philadelphia—The market was quiet; spot is quoted at 13¼c; June 13½c; July, August and September 14¼c.

New York—The market is dull with refined quoted at 12¾@13¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

Prices lower with sales of City at 1 65; Country $1 60.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 27.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets were steady and quiet. The Upper Road market closed firmer at $1 47½@1 50@1 52½. At Parker's the quotations were $1 40@1 42½ for United and $1 35 for Union. The home refined market is quoted at 6½@7c in bulk and 10½@11c in bbls.

Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 spot	$1 47½
1,000 do	1 50½
1,000 do	1 52½

PARKER'S.

3,000 do	1 35
2,500 bbls United	1 40

NEW YORK, May 27.—Closing of 26th.—Market dull; crude in bulk quoted at 5½@5¾c; refined 13¼@13¾c; cases 18¾@19c; naptha 8c; Philadelphia quiet and rather more in buyers' favor; refined 13¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Market quiet; S. W. 13¼c; crude 5¾c; cases 18c; sales none; futures—June 13½c; July and September 14¼c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 27.—Market firm at $1 30@1 35.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 27.—Market dull at $1 35@1 40 and nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, May 27.—Market unchanged at $1 17½ at wells.

OIL CITY, May 27.—Market quiet at $1 50.

TITUSVILLE, May 27.—Market very quiet; quoted at $1 47½@1 50.

PARKER'S LANDING, May 27.—Market dull; we quote Union at $1 40; United $1 40; immediate shipment $1 22@1 30.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 28, 1874.

FREIGHTS.

There has been a good deal of talk lately about a further reduction of freights eastward, but up to the present time there has been no reduction nor is it likely that any will be made. The present rates are as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$40 ℔ car	$44 ℔ car	$36 ℔ car
Philadelphia	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "
Baltimore	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "

CATTLE.

The market could not be called a very active one. The weather has been favorable for shipping and a good many round lots have gone forward for the eastern markets. The offerings here were of the usual kind, a mixture of good, medium, fair and common; of strictly prime stock the offerings were light, whilst as relates to prices but few changes have been made. There were some lots of Chicago cattle on sale; prices, however, were unsatisfactory to owners, at least, who complain that they lost money. The eastern markets were reported dull, which made buyers here very cautious about purchasing. The following are the present rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400@1,500-lb steers, fine and smooth	$6 60@6 75
Extra 1,200@1,300-lb steers, fine and smooth	6 25@6 50
Good 1,100@1,200-lb steers, fine and smooth	6 00@6 25
Good 1,000@1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth	5 80@6 10
Good 900@1,000-lb steers	5 00@5 50
Bulls as per quality	4 00@5 25
Mixed stock	3 50@4 00

SHEEP.

The market could not be called an active one, still, taken as a whole a fair business was transacted at a slight decline in prices as compared with last week of sat least 15@25c per cwt. The eastern men were offering still lower prices; the present rates range from $5 35 to 6 90 per cwt. The supply of wooled sheep was light. We quote as follows:

Extra 100-lb fine wool	$6 37@6 50
Extra 90 to 95-lb fine wool	6 00@6 25
Extra 80 to 85-lb fine wool	5 25@5 50

There is but little difference at present between wooled and clipped sheep; of course the former has the preference.

SALES PER CWT.

228 head	$5 85	230 head	$5 88
220 do	6 25	179 do	6 90
209 do	6 10	200 do	5 35
200 do	6 30	210 do	6 05
78 do	6 59	95 do	5 80

HOGS.

The run of hogs was not large; so far as prices are concerned we have but few changes to note. The indications are that the market will be a fair one, about the same as last week. The following sales will give the reader a fair idea of the current rates:

150 head	$5 70	170 head	$6 70
120 do	5 75	127 do	5 60
125 do	6 30	117 do	6 10
170 do	6 00	67 do	6 00
61 do	6 40	74 do	5 65

The market taken as a whole was rather in favor of buyers.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 28, 1874.

CATTLE.

The offerings of stock at these yards show a material falling off as compared with last week, being fourteen cars. The principal offerings were from Chicago; as was to be expected with the falling off in the supply and a fair demand the market was favorable to holders; this soon became evident from the fact that the largest portion changed hands pretty early in the day. Butchers, who always have an eye to the fluctuations made the discovery early and made their arrngements accordingly, and as the saying is, they "went in." As regards prices the only difference from last week was light weights of good quality, fat and smooth, which sold from 20@25 per cent. more than last week, while heavy weight ruled about the same; dealers say that at Chicago while heavy weights have declined materially within the past few weeks, nice small steers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100-lb hold their own with an improved tendency. The following are the current rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Extra butchers' cattle		$7 12@7 25
First quality	do	6 85@7 00
Second do	do	6 50@6 75
Third do	do	6 00@6 25
Common to fair		5 50@5 75
Mixed lots		3 50@4 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale was a fair one, reaching in the aggragate 760 head, being about one hundred head below that of last week; sellers reported the market as a very unsatisfactory one, buyers holding back for lower figures. Lambs—The supply was largely in excess of the demand. The following are the current rates: Sales at from $2 50 to 4 50 per head, as to weight and quality. Sheep sold at 4½, 5½@6½c per lb, as to weight, quality and condition for clipped; there were but few wooled on sale.

MILCH COWS.

There was a fair supply on sale and in point of quality they were above the average. Sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $30 to 65 00 each; one choice one sold at $72 00 and was raised in Washington county; four head from Butler county sold at $52 00 per head.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was light, yet fully up to the demand. The number offered did not exceed three hundred, and some of them would be left over. The market was very dull, not on account of the quality of the offerings, for they were good, but the general opinion is that the season for the sale of fresh pork is about over for the present, hence butchers buy sparingly. Sales of good 250 to 300-lb hogs were made at $6 00, 6 25@6 37. The market was not so good as that of last week, although the run was considerably lighter.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 28, 1874.

REMARKS—The wool market since our last review has been entirely devoid of animation; in fact the market appears to be at a stand still, waiting for something ot turn up in regard to the new clip. The late season will keep the clip back some two weeks more. The unsettled state of trade generally will produce a depressing effect on prices in particular. The eastern markets are not over stocked, yet there is a sufficient stock on hand to run until the new clip puts in an appearance. The outlook for the future is not a very brilliant one; dealers will no doubt exhibit a great deal of caution in making purchases. The following are the present asking rates:

PRICES.

Common combed fleece	35c
Medium fleece and tub washed	37@40c
Fine fleece	40c

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Treasury disbursements, $153,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow $950,000, of which $450,000 was coin, the remainder gold bars. Customs receipts $359,000. Money closed at 3 per cent., and hard to lend at that rate. Sterling dull and firm at $4 88 for sixty days and $4 91 for sight.

Gold opened at 112⅜, and closed at 112¼, the only two prices. Carrying rates were 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 Clearings $23,000,000. State bonds firm. Railroad bonds dull and steady. Governments steady.

The stock market was quiet and steady at the opening, but afterwards became weak and feverish, and was later irregular, and continued so until 1 o'clock, when the market became strong under the lead of Western Union, which advanced 1⅜ per cent. on a report that the directors of the company had held a meeting to-day, and declared a dividend of two per cent. The advance in the remainder of the list was from ¼ to ¾ per cent. Towards the close there was a general falling off with Western Union, which was again the centre of attraction, on an official statement that the directors had held a meeting, but that no dividend had been declared. The market was weak during the last hour of business, and prices shortly before the close showed a decline of ½ to 1¼ per cent. from the highest point. In final dealings a rally of ¼ to ½ per cent. took place. Sales for the day were 161,000 shares, of which 61,000 were Western Union, 38,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Union Pacific, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 Northwest and 8,000 Wabash.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Cotton dull, easier and unchanged. Flour in fair demand and prices unchanged. Wheat dull and easier; No 2 Chicago $1 45@1 46½; No 2 Milwaukee $1 45@1 48. Rye unsettled at $1 02½. Barley dull and declining. Malt quiet and heavy. Corn heavy and lower; new and old mixed western 8 1@84c; western mixed first half June 80c. Oats—mixed western 61@61½c. Coffee dull at 16½@19½c. Sugar steady at 7½@7¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and steady. Crude petroleum 5½@5¾c; refined 13½@13¾c. Tallow firm at 7¼@7⅜c. Turpentine firm at 39c. Eggs firm at 14@15c. Wool quiet. Pork lower at $17 70. Beef quiet. Butter unchanged. Cheese steady; common to prime 10@15½c. Whisky firm at 98c.

DRY GOODS.

Business improved to-day with commission houses and there was a rather freer jobbing movement. Cotton goods steady at unchanged prices. Light prints sellieg freely at the reduced prices. There was a very successful auction sale of 6,500 pieces of heavy woolens to-day, and bidding was spirited throughout. The Daily Bulletin says: Charles L. Anthony died suddenly last night.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Flour dull on some grades. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 spring $1 21½@1 22; No 2 $1 17¼@1 17⅜; No 3 $1 14@1 14¼; rejected $1 04½. Corn active and unsettled; no 2 mixed 56¼, 56½@57c June; high mixed 59c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 44½@45c cash; 43½c seller June. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 96c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 1 $1 50. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $17 15@17 20 cash; $17 37½ seller July. Bulkmeats steady with moderate demand; shoulders, loose, sold at 6½c; short rib middles seller June, loose 9½c. Whisky steady with moderate demand at 94½c.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Cotton quiet at 17¾c. Flour dull; family $6 15@6 35. Wheat dull at $1 25. Corn dull at 68@70c. Oats dull at 49@56c. Rye steady at $1 15@1 16. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter firm. Cheese 23@25c. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $17¾. Lard steady; steam nominal at 11c; kettle 11¾@11½c; bulkmeats dull but unchanged. Bacon quiet; jobbing sales at 7½, 10@10½c. Whisky opened at 94c; closing strong at 93c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27—Butter steady; choice western 25@27c. Eggs 16@17c. Oats dull at 62½@69c. Petroleum steady; crude 9¾c; refined 13¾c. Flour dull; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6 25@7 25. Wheat unsettled at $1 45@1 55. Rye steady at 98c. Corn weak; yellow 85@86c; mixed 84c. Whisky quiet; western 99c@$1.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Cotton in good demand at 17¾c. Flour dull at $4 25@6 00. Wheat dull; No. 2 red $1 40@1 45. Corn firmer at 58@60c. Barley and rye no market. Whisky dull at 95c. Pork lower at $18. Bulk meat active at 6⅜, 9@9¼c. Lard firm at 11c. Hogs lower; light 3½c. Cattle firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—Cotton dull at 17½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 30. Corn dull at 81@85c. Oats quiet at 62@65c. Rye $1 15. Pork $18¼. Bacon—shoulders 7¾c; sides 10¼@10¾c. Bulkmeats dull; shoulders 6¾c; sides 9¼@9¾c. Sugar-cured hams 13½c. Lard 12¼@12½c. Whisky 93c.

TOLEDO, May 27.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat a shade lower, closing firmer; No. 3 white Wabash $1 23½; No. 1 white Michigan $1 45; amber $1 35; No. 2 red $1 35¼. Corn dull and unsettled; high mixed 64c; low mixed 62c; no grade 61½c; damaged 60c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 55c; Michigan 53½c.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn weak and lower at 80@82c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye firm at $1 10. Pork $18. Bacon easy; shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear rib 10¼@10¾c. Lard—refined 12c. Butter lower; prime to choice 25@27c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky scarce at $1.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 24½; No. 2. $1 21. Oats dull; No. 2 44½c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 56½c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 95½c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1, $1 60; No. 3, $1 08.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and drooping; No 2 red $1 34. Corn dull at 70@74c. Oats dull at 57@59c. Petroleum quiet and steady at 11¾c; Ohio State test 150 deg., 15c.

BOSTON, May 27.—Wool firm and in fair demand. Ohio fleeces at 55@58c. For extra and double extra 60c. Treble extra Michigan and Wisconsin 50@53c.

OSWEGO, May 27.—Wheat dull; spring lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1 43. Corn dull; yellow 80c; western mixed 78c. Oats quiet at 60c.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—Cotton weak; middling 17¾c. Flour, grain and provisions dull but unchanged.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl Sth
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 00	$ 5 75	$ 8 00
7x10 to 8x10		6 5	9 00
8x11 to 10x13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8x14 to 10x15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11x14 to 12x17		8 75	14 00
12x18 to 16x20		9 25	16 00
14x22 to 16x24		10 00	18 00
to 18x30		11 00	19 00
0x28 to 24x30		12 00	21 00
6x28 to 24x36		13 00	24 00
26x34 to 26x40		14 00	26 00
28x38 to 28x44		15 00	28 00
2 x46 to 30x48		16 00	30 00
30x50 to 32x52		18 00	33 00
32x54 to 34x56			36 00
34x58 to 34x60			42 00
36x60 to 40x60			45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 33@65c pe r cent. o the trade.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 28. 1874.

	℔ net cash
Braziers Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	35c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	38c
All sheet Copper. 12 oz per square foot and under	41c
Circles Copper, less than 24 inches diameter	38c
Circles Copper, 24 inches diameter and over	33c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	08c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	33c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	35c
Soldering Coppers	54c
Copper Bottoms	Prices furnished on application
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	
Copper Bottom, Hamilton's patent	
Brass Kettles, (less 5c per ℔, for over 500 ℔s)	40a40l

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	39c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	41c
Boiler sizes, (6 in. 14x49, 7 in. 14x52,) by the case	43c
and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, (8 in. 14x56, 9 in. 14x60,) less than case	41c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	43c
A sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 in wide	43c
— sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 in. wide	47c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 28, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	16 @ 20
Citric	℔	1 62 @1 68
Oxalic	℔	25 @ 27
Sulph.	℔	3½
Tartaric	℔	65 @ 67
Alcohol,	gal	2 00 @2 20
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	20
Socot	℔	75
Am Carb	℔	27 @ 28
—Aqua	℔	11 @ 13
Annatto	℔	65 @ 90
Ashes		
—Soda	℔	4½@ 5½
Bal. Copa	℔	1 00 @1 07
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25 @3 50
Bark		
Cassia	℔	38 @ 46
Cinch Red	℔	1 40 @1 50
Cinch Pale	℔	80 @ 85
Cinch Com	℔	38 @ 48
Black Lead		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East India	℔	11 @ 12
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	1 05
Blue Vir	℔	13½@14 ½
Borax re	℔	20 @ 22
Brims roll	℔	4½@ 5½
—Flor Sul	℔	5½@ 6½
Calomel A	℔	2 65
—English	℔	2 75
Camp ref	℔	38 @ 40
Canthar's	℔	2 12
Cham. Ger.	℔	45
—Roman	℔	47
Chloroform	℔	1 20 @1 50
Cloves	℔	@ 65
Cochineal	℔	80 @ 90
Con lye	case	7 75 @8 00
Copperas	℔	2 @ 3
Cream Tar	℔	48 @ 50
Cubebs	℔	18 @ 20
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 35
Emery En.	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps	℔	40 @ 44
—Sulph	℔	65 @ 70
Ext Logw	℔	10½@ 11
—Liq Cala	℔	44 @ 50
—Italian	℔	30 @ 33
—Sicily	℔	@ 25
Fustic	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Ale	℔	@ 33
Gum		
Arabic sts	℔	30 @ 40
" White	℔	50 @ 68
Myrrh T'k	℔	55
Shellac	℔	80 @ 85
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60
" Flake	℔	1 00 @1 10
Hoffm's A	℔	@1 20
Indigo Ma	℔	1 00 @1 20
—Span fl't	℔	1 10 @1 25
Iodine res	℔	7 60
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9
Logwood	℔	2½@ 3½
Mace	℔	@1 75
Madder	℔	17 @ 19

Magne cal	℔	80 @1 00
—Carb	℔	35 @ 40
Manna S F	℔	60
Morph sul	oz	7 25 @7 55
Nutm No 1	℔	1 50
Oil anise		3 50@4 00
Bergamot	℔	7 40
—Castor	℔	27½
—Cinnam'n	℔	2 70
—Cloves	℔	4 00
Oil		
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @2 50
Lemon	℔	5 30
Lins'eed,	gal	1 05 @1 10
Neat's F,	gal	1 00 @1 50
Olive,	gal	1 75 @2 00
—quar ts.	doz	6 25 @10 00
—pints,	doz	3 25 @3 50
Origan	℔	70 @1 20
Pepperm't	℔	4 25 @4 50
Rosemary	℔	1 00 @1 50
Sassafras	℔	80 @ 90
Sperm,	gal	1 20 @2 50
Tanners,	gal	68 @ 73
Whale,	gal	88 @ 95
Winteg'n	℔	5 75
Opium Ty	℔	10 40
Pl Paris,	bbl	4 00 @4 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	25
Chlorate	℔	44 @ 48
Iodide	℔	5 15 @5 40
Putty	℔	4 @ 5
Quin sulp	oz	2 60 @2 70
Rosin	℔	5 75 @6 80
Root		
Gentian	℔	@ 12
Ginger E I	℔	@ 18
" Jamca	℔	@ 33
Ipecac pow	℔	@1 88
Jalap pow	℔	@ 85
Liquorice	℔	16 @
Rhub E I	℔	1 25 @1 50
Sars Hon	℔	58
Senega	℔	1 10
Valeri En	℔	38 @ 40
" Germ	℔	25 @ 26
Sal Ammo	℔	15½@ 17
—Epsom	℔	3 @ 5
—Soda	℔	3 @ 3½
Seed.		
Canary	℔	@ 7½
Hemp	℔	7 @ 7¼
Cardamn	℔	6 @2 75
Mustard	℔	12 @ 15
Senna Al	℔	30
" E. In	℔	15
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	6¾@ 7½
Soap Cast	℔	12½@ 16
—Cast wh	℔	18 @ 23
Sugar L'd	℔	45 @ 48
Turp sps	gal	56 @ 60
Varnish.		
Copal,	gal	1 50 @2 00
Japan,	gal	80 @1 00
Damar,	gal	1 60 @1 80
Ve Red	℔	2½@ 4

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST May 28, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 3-10c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 2-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 3-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 3-10c
1⅜ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 7-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 7-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

2 to 6 by 3-16 to No 12	4 4-10c	1 to 1⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	4 6-10c
1⅛ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	4 2-10c	⅞ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	5 2-10c

HOOPS.

2¾ to 3 inch	4 3-10	1 inch	5 5-10
3¼ to 4½ inch	4 5-10	⅞ inch	6 3-10
1⅝ to 2 inch	4 5-10	¾ inch	6 5-10
1⅜ to 1½ inch	4 8-10	⅝ inch	7 3-10
1¼ to 1⅜ inch	5 1-10	½ inch	7 4-10

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1½ inch	3 6-10c	⅜ inch	4 3-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	3 8-10c	½ inch	4 6-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1½ inch	3 9-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	5 3-10c
½ to ⅝ inch	4 4-10c	Wagon box iron, ¾ and ⅜ inch	7-10c
⅜ inch	5 7-10c		
¼ inch	6 6-10c		

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and 5/16 inch thick	5 3-10c	Heads, flanging	8 7-10c
Boiler plate	5 7-10c	Plow slabs	6
Heads, not flanging	5 9-10c	Plow wings	6 1-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5	6 8-10c	8 c
No. 15 to 20	5 2-10c	7 c	8 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 4-10c	7 2-10c	8 4-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 6-10c	7 4-10c	7 8-10c
No. 27	5 8-10c	7 6-10c	9 6-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ℔ extra.

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch	3 c	⅞ to 7-16 inch	4
1 to 2⅝ inch	3 3-10c	⅜ inch	3 8 10
3 to 3⅝ inch	3 5-10c	5-16 inch	4 2-10
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 3-10c	¼ inch	4 6-10
⅝ to 1 inch	3 2-10c	3-16 inch	5 6-10
½ to 9-16 inch	3 5-10c		

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1⅛ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 c
1⅛ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 5 10c
1⅛, 1½, and 2 by ⅜ and ¼ inch	3 5-10c
1½ by ½ inch	3 7 10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands	2-10c
Hoops	3-10c
All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days with currency rate of Exchange on New York or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice.

Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills less than $50.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 28, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@39c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	40@42c	Oak harness, count'y	32@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	36@38c	Bridle, fair, ℔ doz	$44@59
Oak, slaughter in rough	31@33c	Band leather, ℔ ℔	39@44c
Red sole B A mid	35@36c	Hand leather, ℔ ℔	38@44c
Red sole B A heavy	26@28c	Wax calf	91@1 20
Red sole Orinoco	31@33c	Wax kip	50c@$1 10
Shoe skirting	42@43c	Wax'd upper ℔ ft	10@20c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. pad skins ℔ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle, ℔ doz	$44@4		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	8 c	Green salt calf	12 @14 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & st'r	5@7 c	Green butch's do	8@10 c
Green salt kip	10@12 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	40 @20 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits ℔ gal	80@85c	Bank Oil	5@70c
pratitsest	70@75c	Tallow	5¾ @6c½

PIT TSBURGH NAIL MARKE

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 28, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 28
6d and 7d " " "	4 5
4d and 5d nails	4 75
3d nails	5 50
2d nails	6 75

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 00	Clinch nails	$5 75
2d	7 75	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	4 25
10d to 30d	5 25	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 25	¾ inch	7 00
6d and 7d	5 50	⅞ inch	5 75
FINISHING.		1 inch	5 55
10d to 30d	5 50	1⅛ inch	6 00
8d	5 75	1¼ inch	5 75
6d	6 00	1⅜ inch	5 25
4d	625	1½ inch	5 00

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

LAMP CHIMNEY MARKET.

	Per do
Sun No 0, straight or bulb	$ 85
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	90
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, nail drivers or 7 oz	1 25
Sun No 2, straight or bulb	1 25
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 0	85
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 1, 4 oz	90
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 2	1 25
Old Style No 0, round or fire proof	85
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, 4 oz	90
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, short	85
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, nail drivers	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof, short	1 25
Old Style No 3, round or fire proof	1 90
Old Style No 3, round or fire proof, short	1 90
Light House	1 90
Crown	1 90
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	2 50
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1 0
GasChimney	1 00

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 2 0, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	11½c
Fancy brands	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½ @10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @15 c
Putty	4 @ 5 c

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 26, 1874

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ ℔	
Beef, round steak, ℔ ℔	18c
Fresh mutton, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Fresh veal, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Fresh pork, ℔ ℔	12@15c
Corned beef, ℔ ℔	10c
Ham, ℔ ℔	12.
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ℔ ℔	10c
Dried beef, ℔ ℔	20c
Breakfast bacon, ℔ ℔	14@16c
Sausage meat, ℔ ℔	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish. ℔ ℔	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	$1 00
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ℔ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ℔ dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes ℔ ℔	35c
Cranberries, per quart	15c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per peck	35c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Beets, per bunch	6c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c
Radishes, 3 bunches	25c
Rheubarb, 3 bunches	25c
Green peas, ¼ peck	50c
Lattuce, 3 bunches	10c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per ℔	40@45c
Choice yellow roll, per ℔	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per ℔	20@25c
Cheese, per ℔	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	20c

TEAS.

Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 90
Best black tea per lb	80
Choice black tea per lb	70
Fine black tea per lb	50
Best English tea per lb	90
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50

SUGARS.

Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c

FLOUR.

Best family flour, per bbl	$10

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice, per gallon	80
Choice Silver Drips	90
Choice Golden Syrup	90
Prime S. H. Molasses	60
Common S. H. Molasses	35
Maple Syrup per gal	1 40

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 28, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ℔ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	29 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No, 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 28, 1874

	Per gal.	
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00	
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10	
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50	
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00	
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50	
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25	
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00	
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25	
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0	
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00	
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75	
Holland Gin	2 90@5 55	
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 7	
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75	
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00	
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00	
Rum "Jamaica,"	5 00@5 5	
	Quarts.	Pints
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$26 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 00@1 02	

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 28, 1874

Manufacturers' Revised Price List.

Inside Diameter. Inches.	Price per ft. Black. $ cts.	Price per ft. Galvanized. $ cts.
⅛	06	
¼	06	09
⅜	07	10
½	09	13
¾	12	17
1	16	23
1¼	22	32
1½	28	40
2	40	55
2½	60	85
3	80	1 10
3½	1 10	1 50
4	1 30	1 75
4½	1 60	2 10
5	1 80	2 40
6	2 50	3 25

BURNETT'S KALLISTON is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and all skin diseases.

DIED.

BRYAN—At Baden, Pa., on Tuesday, May 26, Mrs. CYNTHIA BRYAN, relict of Price Bryan, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

SNYDER—At Springdale, Allegheny county, Pa., on Tuesday morning, May 26, at 2 o'clock, HENRY FREDERICK SNYDER, son of Antes and Emma F. Snyder, in the fourth year of his age.

McNIELS—On Tuesday, May 26, at 11:30 A. M., MICHAEL McNIELS, aged fifty-two years.

WHYTE—At 4 o'clock P. M. on the 25 inst., ISABELLA, daughter of William and Clementinia Whyte, aged three years and eight months.

SENDE—On Tuesday, May 26, at 3:25 A. M., FLORENCE EDWARD, oldest son of A. V. and Minnie Sende, aged seven years, eleven months and three days.

McKINNEY—On Monday morning, May 25, 1874 of hemorrhage of the lungs, SAMUEL McKINNEY, in the thirty-second year of his age.

McLEAN—At San Bernardins, Colorado, May 9, JOHN J. McLEAN, in the twentieth year of his age

COPELAND—On Monday May 25, 1874, at Philadelphia, WILLIAM B. COPELAND, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

WAUGHTER—On Monday, May 25, B. K. WAUGHTER, Jr., Grandson of Matthew Lawton, aged seven years and four months.

DITHRIDGE—On Thursday morning, May 21, at 9:15 o'clock, JENNIE M., only child of Wm. E. and Clara Dithridge, aged seventeen months.

LAUGHREY—On Thursday morning, May 21, at 10 o'clock, WILLIAM LAUGHREY, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

BROWN—On Wednesday afternoon, May 20, at 8:05 o'clock. at his residence, Lincoln avenue, Twenty-first ward, East End, Mr. HENRY BROWN, in the sixtieth year of his age.

GOOD—On Thursday morning, May 21, at 3 o'clock, MARY CATHARINE GOOD, wife of Louis N. Good, aged sixty-three years and nine months.

NEASE—On Wednesday evening, May 20, at half-past 9 o'clock, DAVID NEASE, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

BARKER—On Thursday morning, May 21, at 5:30 o'clock. IDA BARKER, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

ZIJENHAIN—On Saturday, May 24, at 11½ A. M., CATHARINE, wife of Christain Zijenhain, aged thirty years, two months and fourteen days.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 27.—Consols 93⅞@93⅞; 5-20s, '65, 107½; do '67 109½; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central 88; Erie 32¼; preferred 52. Refined petroleum 11¼.

LONDON, May 27.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 3¼ per cent which is ¾ per cent below the Bank of England rate. It is the general opinion on change that the bank rate will be reduced to-morrow.

PARIS, May 27.—Rentes 59 francs 65c.

FRANKFORT, May 27.—5-20s '62 98⅜c.

Breadstuffs firmer; average California white wheat 12s 6d@9d; club 12s 9d@13d; red western spring 11s 2d@11s 10d; red winter 12s@12s 6d. Corn 37s. Lard 50s 6d. Cheese 72s.

ANTWERP, May 27.—Refined petroleum 30½f.

The Grand Secret.

The grand secret in medication is to help nature. Sustain and regulate—these are the alpha and omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind, like the body, in a state of partial collapse, what is best to do? Reason teaches as the answer: Build up your man; brace him up as you would a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs is a tonic alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of debility and despondency with Hostetter's Bitters. They cannot injure. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the vivifying and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility the Bitters are absolutely required. There is no substitute or succedaneum that will find their place. Resort to the most wonderful of modern tonics, and all will be well. The sick, when at death's door, regret that they did not take the right antidote at the right time. Thousands who are now suffering from the early twinges of liver complaint and dyspepsia will be prostrate on sick beds a month hence if they do not arrest the mischief at once. Nothing is more easy. A course of the purest and best vegetable tonic and alterative known in modern pharmacy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will restore the digestive organs to their full vigor, and bring the disordered liver into a condition of perfect health as certainly as sunshine dissipates the morning vapors.

SPEEDILY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases, at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 178 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion of society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 178 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment
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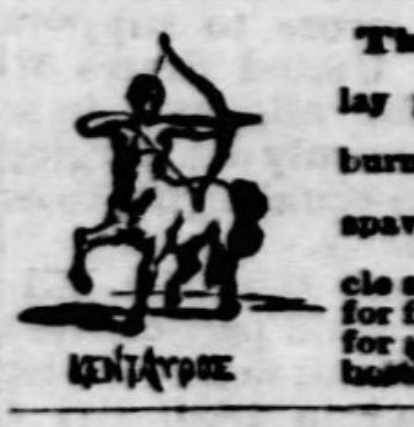
A DEAD BODY

FEELS NO PAIN.

To the singular caption which heads this article every one will give cheerful assent. "But what does it mean?" you will say. Read to the end and you will find out. Pain in any part is usually a symptom that something is wrong in that part; that there is disease there, for pain is one of the signs of disease, and contrary to nature. To be entirely healthy signifies that every organ is in order, that every function is in perfect use, and that the whole body fulfills the duties allotted to it in the order of God's providence. This condition would be health, now what is disease? The answer seems plain, even to ordinary observation, The symptoms of disease are many, and each symptom indicates to a limited extent the nature and character of the disease; for instance a cough indicates irritation or tickling, else why the cough? A grain of dust in the throat may produce it, as well as an ulcer in the throat or a tubercle in the lungs. If you remove the ulcer from the throat, or the grain of dust or the tubercle from the lungs, the cough will cease. Why? Because the source of irritation is no longer there. Take, for instance, a man who coughs all day and half the night; give him a large dose of opium, or other narcotic, will he cough? No. And why? Because the narcotic has lulled the sensibility of the whole body and it feels no irritation. But is he cured? By no means; as soon as the deadening effects of the opium have passed away, the irritation returns and the cough with it. Let a man who goes to have a tooth extracted take chloroform, or some other deadener of sensibility, and he feels no pain—the reason is obvious. There is no sensibility to feel it, and he is almost as obtuse to the effects of pain as a dead man "But this is not curing," you will say. No, it is not. The cause must be removed from the system, and when that is done there will be health. It is precisely so with disease of any kind. Remove the cause and the effect no longer exists.

If you take a case of consumption; the body wastes away, the tissues are softened and gradually being dissolved; the muscles are relaxed, the skin fades and shrivels away; the heart is feeble, from overwork to get rid of the morbid matter which is accumulating in the system; the kidneys are obstructed in their action; night sweats come on; a constant cough, indicative of irritation of the lungs, torments the sufferer. These are only a part of that terrible web of symptoms which bind, as it were, in fatal bonds the life of the victim. Do you wish to know how to eradicate these evils? Remember now that nearly every channel that is appointed to carry off worn out and effete, and even diseased matter is obstructed. You cannot cut down into the lungs and separate tubercle if it is there. You may be able to absorb it, to dissolve it in plain terms, to melt it, and when that is done it will pass out through the skin in the insensible perspiration, through the kidneys, by the bowels and by the expectoration. What more is to be done? Fortify the whole constitution, to enable it to resist future attacks; improve the blood, that it may impart to the wasted frame new tissues and new life. Will DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE do all this? It will help; it will allay irritation and cough; it will promote expectoration; it will calm nervous irritability; it will regulate the bowels; it will assist the kidneys; it will furnish the blood with proper elementary matter, out of which new blood can be made, and out of this new blood the crumbling structures of life will be rebuilt.

Do not wait, however, until the human fabric totters to its fall before you begin; until great breaches are made, which the plastic hand of Nature will in vain endeavor to endow with new life. "If DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will do all this," you may ask what need of a physician? Listen! Every medicine ought to be administered by a physician: it is the study and care of his life; your health is in his thoughts by day and in his dreams by night: he is worthy of your esteem and confidence, and if you trust in him he will be faithful to his high and noble calling. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, however, has made many cures by itself; works with marvelous potency; it can do no harm, as any one may know who tries it, in broken and enfeebled constitutions; it will repair the wasting parts, give a new impulse to the powers of life, whose tranquil current will run out the lease of nature in peace and tranquility. Cut this out, as it will not be republished. Send for my treatise on chronic diseases, to be had free at Dr. Keyser's office, or every chronic disease, 120 Penn street, every day until 3 o'clock, and 167 Liberty street, from 3 until 6, and on Saturday until 9 at night.



The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

Children Cry for Castoria.—Pleasant to take a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.
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